

BEFORE THE  
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of:

PARENTS on behalf of STUDENT,

v.

DOWNEY UNIFIED SCHOOL  
DISTRICT.

OAH CASE NO. 2010031839

**DECISION**

Stella L. Owens-Murrell, Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), State of California, heard this matter on July 20-23, 2010, and July 27 and 29, 2010 in Downey, California.<sup>1</sup>

Student was represented at the hearing by George D. Crook, Attorney at Law. Jodi Bynder, Attorney at Law, was present to assist Attorney Crook for a portion of the hearing. Mother and Father, and collectively Parents, were present for the entire hearing. Student did not attend the hearing.

Downey Unified School District (District) was represented at the hearing by Eric Bathen, Attorney at Law. Nancy Matthews, District Program Administrator, was present for the entire hearing.

Student filed a Due Process Hearing Request (complaint) on March 26, 2010. The matter was continued for good cause on May 6, 2010. Sworn testimony and documentary evidence was received at the hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing, the matter was continued to September 13, 2010, to permit the filing of written closing arguments. The parties timely filed written closing arguments, at which time the record was closed and the matter was submitted.

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<sup>1</sup> The matter was heard concurrently with OAH Case No. 2010031894 filed by Parents on behalf of Petitioner's twin brother against District.

## ISSUES<sup>2</sup>

1. Whether allegations that relate to events prior to March 26, 2008, are barred by the statute of limitations.
2. Did District deny Student a free appropriate public education (FAPE) for the 2008-2009 school year by failing to timely convene the October 23, 2008, Individualized Education Plan (IEP) meeting?
3. Did District deny Student a FAPE in the May 5, 2008, and October 23, 2008, IEPs by reason of any of the following:
  - A) Failing to provide a statement of present levels of performance, and a statement of measurable annual goals addressing Student's unique needs in the areas of executive functioning, social communication, and behavior;
  - B) Failing to revise Student's previous IEPs as appropriate to address his lack of progress;
  - C) Failing to provide designated instruction and services (DIS) in the area of social skills intervention, based upon peer-reviewed research;
  - D) Failing to provide appropriate behavioral supports during unstructured time, such as recess and lunch; and
  - E) Failing to offer an appropriate placement at a self-contained campus with self-contained classes small enough to minimize transitions and failing to address Student's unique needs with respect to class size, appropriate peers, learning and developmental challenges?
4. Did District deny Student a FAPE in the 2008-2009 school year by failing to reassess Student within three years of the last assessment?
5. Did District deny Student a FAPE failing to conduct a behavior assessment in the 2008-2009 and the 2009-2010 school years?
6. Did District fail to timely complete assessments and timely convene an IEP team meeting within 60 days of Parents' consent to the assessment plan in the 2009-2010 school year?
7. Did District deny Student a FAPE for the 2009-2010 school year in the June 2, 2009, annual IEP by reason of any of the following:
  - A) Failing to make an appropriate offer of placement; and
  - B) Failing to make an appropriate offer of services?

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<sup>2</sup> The issues have been reorganized and reframed for clarity of the decision from those in the Order Following Prehearing Conference dated June 23, 2010, and to conform to the evidence presented at hearing. In addition, Issue 1 above will be further addressed in the legal conclusions in light of the conclusion in this Decision that issues arising prior to March 26, 2008, are barred by the statute of limitations.

## FACTUAL FINDINGS

### *Jurisdiction and Background*

1. Student is a 13-year-old boy who resides with his parents and his identical twin brother within the jurisdictional boundaries of the District. Student is not currently enrolled in the District. He qualifies for special education services under the category of autistic like behaviors.

2. Student initially enrolled in the District on June 6, 2003, in kindergarten. He attended Rio San Gabriel Elementary School (Rio San Gabriel), a K-5 school, until June 2008, when he was 11 years old and had completed fifth grade. Parents unilaterally enrolled him in Village Glen School (Village Glen), a California certified non public school (NPS).

3. District assessed Student in the first grade when he was six years old. As a result of the assessment District found him eligible for special education services under the disability category of speech or language impairments (SLI). Student was placed in a general education classroom with resource support (RSP) and speech and language therapy (LAS) once per week for 45 minutes. Towards the end of the first grade, a District psychologist informed Parents that Student might have Autistic Spectrum Disorder and offered to assess Student.

4. Parents declined the offer of a District assessment and had Student evaluated at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Neuropsychiatric Hospital Autism Evaluation Clinic. UCLA conducted a psychological evaluation on December 16 and 21, 2004, and a speech and language evaluation on May 6 and 15, 2005.

5. The UCLA Psychoeducational Evaluation Report dated March 7, 2005, concluded Student met the criteria for a diagnosis of Asperger's Syndrome. The report recommended Parents request an IEP to develop a program and services to address Student's needs as a child on the autistic spectrum to include services in the domains of language processing and social skills. The report found Student's cognitive abilities in the normal to very superior range, but his grasp of language pragmatics was poor, in that Student had difficulty with interpretation of non-verbal cues. The report recommended Student would continue to benefit from his placement in a general education classroom with an appropriate level of special education supports, services and interventions provided by an Autism Program Specialist. The report further recommended that the IEP team develop a positive behavior support plan with rewards and reinforcements. The report encouraged Parents to apply for Regional Center services.

6. The UCLA Speech and Language Evaluation Report dated May 15, 2005, concluded Student had significant speech and language delays, and social communication delays consistent with a diagnosis of autism. The report recommended social skills training in a group for 60 minutes per week to facilitate social communication and pragmatic

language development for age-appropriate peer interactions, speech and language therapy in a small group setting for 60 minutes per week, and a medication evaluation.

7. Mother provided the UCLA reports to District in September 2005, at the start of the school year. District convened an IEP team meeting on November 8, 2005, to review the UCLA Psychoeducational Report and the Speech and Language Report. The IEP team briefly discussed the UCLA reports and the diagnosis of autism. The IEP team also discussed teacher concerns for Student's educational needs in connection with the Autism diagnosis. Parents signed an assessment plan for the triennial psychoeducational assessment and a speech and language assessment.

8. District conducted the triennial psychoeducational assessment of Student and issued a Psychoeducational Assessment Report on February 2, 2006 (District Report). The purpose of the assessment was to determine Student's eligibility for additional special education services. The UCLA psychoeducational report was reviewed and considered by District in the assessment. In agreement with UCLA's psychoeducational report, the District Report found that Student's cognitive ability ranged from average to superior, and his academic performance on selected subtests was average. The District's assessment also found weaknesses in the areas of self-help and interpersonal relationships, attention, concentration, and executive functioning. Student also presented with deficits in organization, planning, and coping with frustration. Based upon teacher report Student was also found to have poor imitation skills and was dependent upon prompting and redirecting by his teacher. The report also noted Student was very sensitive and often misinterpreted people's tones and intentions. Student had difficulty initiating social interaction, which interfered with his ability to independently join groups during group work portions of class. Based upon its assessment, the District Report found Student was additionally eligible for special education services under the disability category of autistic like behaviors.

9. The District report recommended the following supports, services and accommodations for Student: (1) continued participation in the Speech/Language program to develop his social and communication skills; (2) continued RSP support with emphasis on development of Student's organizational skills and strategies to improve his attention to tasks; (3) visual supports, schedules, and organizers as needed; (4) direction to tasks to facilitate Student's comprehension; (5) additional time to complete assignments; (6) provision of modified assignments; (7) multimodal instruction to improve comprehension; (8) strategies to improve Student's organizational and planning skills; (9) strategies to develop Student's self-help and independence skills; (10) opportunities for socialization through peer interaction at school and in the community; (11) and Student involvement in group-oriented, after-school recreational activities to facilitate peer social interaction.

10. District conducted the triennial speech and language assessment and issued the Speech and Language Assessment Report on February 2, 2006. The speech and language assessment evaluated skills in the areas of articulation/phonology, receptive and expressive language, fluency, and voice and pragmatics. All areas with the exception of pragmatics were found to be within normal limits for Student's age and gender.

11. At the February 2, 2006, triennial IEP team meeting the IEP team reviewed the District's assessments and determined Student was eligible for additional special education services as a child with autistic-like behaviors. The IEP team established present levels of performance in Student's areas of need as self-help and interpersonal relationships, pragmatic language skills, attention, concentration, organization and planning, and executive functioning. The IEP team developed goals and objectives in functional academics to improve work and study habits, social-emotional skills, and English/Language Arts. The instructional goals in the area of social-emotional skills required Student to display appropriate emotions in an interpersonal situation with peers or adults as measured by observation in a classroom setting, achieving three out of five trials for the full school year. The instructional goal in the area of functional academics required Student to finish class work on time as measured by observation in a classroom setting and to complete assignments with no more than two-to-four prompts per task for the school year. Both goals were to be implemented by the general education and RSP teachers. The English Language/Arts goal (speech and language) required Student to demonstrate and recite good conversational rules including eye contact, turn-taking, topic maintenance, interpreting non-verbal messages, and answering questions appropriately with no assistance at the rate of 90 percent for four weeks. The goal was to be implemented by the LAS specialist. The IEP offered continued placement in the general education classroom with RSP consult one time per week for 20 minutes either in the classroom or the RSP room, and speech and language services twice a week for 30 minutes each in the speech and language room. Parents consented to the IEP. In sum, the present levels of performance, goals and objectives established in the IEP addressed Student's greatest areas of need.

12. During the fall semester of the 2006-2007 school year, Student had greater difficulty completing class work and homework assignments, had difficulty with attention to detail, needed continual prompting to stay on task, lacked organizational skills, was forgetful and easily distracted, and his grades began to decline. Student was in the fourth grade and was becoming increasingly aggressive toward his twin brother. He instigated fights with his brother at home and school, and fought other students during recess and lunch, in defense of his brother. He was argumentative and had difficulty letting go of grudges. Mother received numerous calls from the school concerning Student's fighting. His final grades in the third trimester were "RS" in English-Language Arts Reading; "RS" in English-Language Arts Writing; "D" in Mathematics; "C-" in History-Social Science; and "C-" in Science. The grade of "RS" was given by the resource support teacher to students who performed below grade level in the subject area.

13. An addendum IEP team meeting was convened on March 8, 2006, to discuss Student's progress. Parents attended the meeting. Mother discussed the concerns regarding Student's difficulty completing homework assignments. Student's RSP teacher recommended providing direct services to Student and discussed a plan to assist Student in completing his work and organizing his time. The speech and language pathologist expressed his concerns about Student's increasingly physical responses to frustrating

situations. The IEP team agreed to work with Student to make good choices at school and at home. The IEP added a pre-academic/academic goal in writing strategies and an additional functional academics goal requiring Student to complete and return his homework assignments. Parents consented to the IEP.

14. Jeff Wood, Ph.D. (Dr. Wood), is an associate professor at UCLA with an appointment in the UCLA Department of Education, Division of Psychological Studies in Education. He also holds an appointment in the UCLA Geffen School of Medicine Division of Child Psychiatry. He teaches courses on evidence-based treatment for children with autism to doctoral students and courses involving a review and implementation of the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA). Dr. Wood had previously been employed as an intern at Village Glen and is currently a member of the UCLA Help Group Alliance. He has done extensive research on children with autism, has taught applied behavioral analysis (ABA) and has been in the field for more than ten years. Student began receiving counseling from Dr. Wood in September 2005, at the UCLA Outpatient Program through a referral from the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Hospital Autism Evaluation Clinic.

15. Dr. Wood is also a private practitioner specializing in cognitive behavior therapy (CBT). Dr. Wood testified at hearing as Student's autism expert. He testified that he reviewed the UCLA reports, medical records and school records. He testified that Student presented with severe maladaptive behaviors that affected him at school and in the home. Student had slightly higher cognitive abilities than his brother. Student presented with subjective thoughts and beliefs that were irrational and lead to negative behaviors in slightly different ways. For example, Student believed that there were certain children at school who were out to get him when there was no objective evidence to support such a belief. Dr. Wood also found that Student had a propensity for physical aggression as reported by Student, Parents, and District staff. Dr. Wood treated Student until he entered the UCLA ABC Partial Hospitalization Program in March 2007.

16. A second addendum IEP meeting was held on December 8, 2006, for the purpose of developing a positive behavior support plan for Student. Dr. Wood attended the IEP meeting at Mother's request to make recommendations concerning an appropriate behavior support plan. The behavior support plan identified Student's behaviors of punching, kicking, and hitting other students which caused injury to others, disrupted classroom learning time, and impeded his learning. The team believed the behaviors occurred because of Student's inaccurate or exaggerated perceptions of situations, and/or people plotting to perpetrate an incident against him or to harm him, or resulting from Student's perseveration on a particular statement, subject matter or person. For example, Student disliked a female student, who in the second grade told him that there was no Santa Claus. He would glare at her in a threatening manner. The student told her parent who complained to District. The plan called for behavior intervention consisting of positive replacement behaviors, teaching and modeling appropriate physical contact, and setting up a behavior contract with positive reinforcements and rewards. The reinforcement procedures included the use of a daily report card, daily logs kept by teacher and communicated between school and parents by telephone call, verbal praise, and earned rewards. The IEP team

implemented Dr. Wood's recommendations in the behavior support plan including a behavior contract at home and at school, a daily report card and behavioral logs which the teacher communicated daily between school and parent. The IEP team developed a behavior goal to be accomplished by the annual IEP in February 2007. Parents consented to the positive behavior support plan and consented to the addendum IEP.

17. By the date of the annual IEP team meeting on February 1, 2007, Student had not improved. Parents attended the meeting. Student had not met any of his goals and objectives. The IEP team discussed the concern that Student was not finishing his homework on time and adjusted his behavior contract. However, the speech pathologist noted Student was doing better in her program and modified the goal to develop conversational strategies. All of the rest of Student's goals and objectives remained the same. The IEP offer was identical to the offer in February 2, 2006, IEP. Parents consented to the IEP

18. Sometime following the February 2, 2007 IEP, Parents were referred to Anandhi Narasimhan, M.D. (Dr. Narasimhan) for psychiatric services. Dr. Narasimhan has been treating Student since February 2007. Dr. Narasimhan is a licensed Adult, Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist. She is double board certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology in Adult Psychiatry and Child Psychiatry. She has approximately nine years experience in the field of psychiatry. She is currently employed as a clinical instructor at Cedars Sinai Medical Center and is in private practice. She interviewed Student, reviewed Student's school records and the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute Psychoeducational Report and Speech and Language Report.

19. Dr. Narashimhan credibly testified as Student's expert concerning his unique needs. She testified that Student had severe deficits in his social and pragmatic functioning. He had difficulty in social interactions and had problems in reciprocal conversation. He had trouble attending to tasks and had problems organizing. He had aggressive tendencies and he made virtually no eye contact with others. He did not interact with or relate to children his age. He was unable to read social cues and often misinterpreted others' statements to him. Student exhibited an inability to understand abstract concepts and symbolic speech, and frequently took things said to him out of context. Dr. Narasimhan testified that the ability to understand abstract concepts is essential to one's verbal comprehension and could affect Student's academic performance. He had no friends at school other than his brother. Student told Dr. Narashimhan that his brother was his best friend. Following the initial intake and review of Student's records she recommended Student's admission for treatment at the UCLA ABC<sup>3</sup> partial hospitalization program (ABC program). Dr. Narashimhan consulted with the ABC program on Student's treatment and saw Student and his brother

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<sup>3</sup> The ABC program is the Program for the Enhancement of Achievement, Behavior, and Cognition at the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Hospital. It is a short-term integrated day treatment program for children between the ages of three to 12 years. The program is a five-day a week year-round intensive program specializing in treatment of children with various types of neuro-developmental disorders including Autistic Spectrum Disorders.

twice monthly from February 2007 to September 2008. Student was treated in the ABC program from March 12, 2007, to April 27, 2007.

20. A UCLA Neuropsychiatric Hospital Outpatient Discharge Summary was issued upon Student's discharge from the ABC partial hospitalization program on April 27, 2007. Social skills training were received by Student and the family. The ABC program prepared a letter to the District to assist the District and the family in finding an appropriate placement for the next school year. The report referred the family to regional center for additional services, recommended outpatient follow up therapy with Dr. Narashimhan for medical management, and return to Dr. Wood for outpatient psychotherapy. The report recommendations also instructed the family to follow up with the IEP process to request non-public school (NPS) funding. Mother provided a copy of the report to District.

21. According to Dr. Narasimhan Student benefited from the intensive training and treatment in the ABC program and showed exponential progress in his behaviors. However, after his discharge from the program and his return to Rio San Gabriel Student began to suffer anxiety, sadness, and his grades began to fall again.

22. Mother also noticed marked improvement in Student's overall functioning immediately following Student's discharge from the ABC Program. However, when Student returned to Rio San Gabriel after April 27, 2007, he regressed.

#### *2007-2008 School year*

23. Student entered the fifth grade in the fall of 2007. His placement continued to be in a general education program with RSP support and LAS services. Mother became more concerned because Student resumed the previous pattern of fighting and aggression toward his brother and other Students. As a result, Student was removed from his class sent home from school, and placed on numerous partial suspensions. Student reported to Mother that the other students continued to call him names, picked on him, and that he felt bullied by the other students. Student told Mother he was afraid of the other students at school. She testified that when she dropped him off at school in the morning Student would conceal his face with a hooded jacket or sweat shirt as if hiding from other students as he walked slowly into the school gate and entered the school grounds.

24. Student's grades declined further. He was still not completing his homework or class assignments. He was still struggling academically. He became more aggressive toward other students and continued to get into fights at school. Mother credibly testified that Student was extremely fearful of the students at school and in particular those that he believed had bullied him. She stated that Student became reluctant to go to school. His final grades in the third trimester were "C-" in English-Language Arts Reading; "RS" in English-Language Arts Writing; "RS" in Mathematics; "A" in History-Social Science; and "D" in Science.



25. District disputed Mother's testimony that Student was bullied at school. Mr. Robert Jagielski (Mr. Jagielski), Director of Student Services for District testified that District had an anti-bullying policy and that he never received complaints or reports from Student that he felt bullied by other students at Rio San Gabriel. He testified that not all instances of bullying would be brought to his attention unless it merited or resulted in suspension. He described bullying as repeated ongoing harassment, intimidation, teasing and threats against an individual. However, he also testified that some special education students and particularly autistic students were more likely to be verbally harassed by other children on campus. Mother's testimony corroborated by Mr. Jaglieski's testimony, supports a finding that Student was bullied by other students at Rio San Gabriel.

26. An addendum IEP team meeting was convened in November 1, 2007, to discuss the April 27, 2007, UCLA outpatient discharge report for Student. Parents were present with Dr. Narasimhan. The IEP team discussed Parents' and teacher's concerns that Student was not accessing the general education curriculum. The classroom teacher discussed Student's failure to complete his work, his missed homework assignments, and his overall non-compliance with respect to school work assignments. Dr. Narasimhan discussed Student's needs and informed the IEP team that Student had been diagnosed with high anxiety and was prescribed medication under her care. Dr. Narasimhan discussed how Student thrived in the ABC program where Student was provided one-to-one instruction. Dr. Narasimhan discussed the concern that District's general education program was not meeting Student's needs and questioned whether District had a better or alternative program to meet Student's needs. Dr. Narasimhan suggested strategies that Student would do better in a smaller more restrictive setting. The IEP team discussed the upcoming transition to middle school in the 2008-2009 school year and Parents questioned whether Student might do better in another middle school setting in the District other than the middle school of residence, East Middle School (EMS). Parents also discussed the need for a one-to-one aide to assist Student to stay on task and to complete assignments. Parents also inquired about the special day class setting (SDC). IEP team members explained that the SDC at EMS was for lower functioning students with learning disabilities and was not appropriate for Student. The IEP team discussed the interventions utilized by District over the years. The IEP team also discussed placing Student back on a behavior contract with rewards and consequences, and providing Student the accommodation of extra time to complete assignments in class. Parents requested that District provide the assistance of a one-to-one aide for Student. Parents expressed their concerns that the District's interventions had been unsuccessful and that District could not meet Student's unique educational needs for instruction in a smaller structured classroom environment. District did not provide additional interventions or a one-to-one aide.

27. Despite Student's lack of improvement, Parents remained hopeful that District would offer a program that would address Student's unique needs.

#### *March 3, 2008 IEP*

28. District convened the annual review IEP team meeting rescheduled from January 31, 2008, to March 3, 2008. At this time Student was 11 years old and in the fifth

grade. Parents were accompanied by Dr. Julie Sinclair (Dr. Sinclair), an advocate from UCLA. Also in attendance was program administrator, Julie Helm (Ms. Helm), RSP teacher, Ana Jones, program administrator, Nancy Matthews, District's speech and language pathologist, Porcela Ross, and a graduate student of Dr. Sinclair. Dr. Sinclair informed the IEP team that Student needed a more structured educational environment such as Village Glen. The IEP team reviewed Student's progress toward his goals. Student's speech and language pathologist reported that Student had partially met his conversational strategies goal and that it was appropriate to continue working toward that goal. The IEP team also discussed accommodations provided to Student that were successful for completion of work which included allowing extended time, modifying the length of an assignment, prioritizing work, "chunking" assignments into smaller blocks, assisting with organizational skills, refocusing his attention, and reviewing directions. The IEP team acknowledged that Student remained less successful at completing and returning homework. The IEP team established goals and objectives for his transition to EMS for the 2008-2009 school year, which included continuing current goals and objectives. The IEP team also discussed social interaction with his peers. Ms. Helm suggested postponement of the IEP team meeting until information could be obtained concerning possible placements and programs that could meet Student's unique needs. Parents were concerned about the District's ability to offer Student an appropriate placement in a middle school within the District, but intended to wait until the next IEP meeting before making a determination concerning Student's placement for the 2008-2009 school year.

29. Sometime in April 2008, District provided written notice to Parents that Student was assigned to summer school because he was academically at risk. Student was assigned to summer school at Unsworth Elementary School (Unsworth). Student did not attend summer school.

*May 5, 2008, IEP*

30. The March 3, 2008, IEP meeting was continued to May 5, 2008. The purpose of the meeting was to further explore options for placement of Student in the 2008-2009 school year. Parents attended the meeting. They expressed their concern over Student's academic struggles and his failure to improve in his social interactions with peers. The IEP team discussed the assignment of an additional adult assistant to the RSP program to assist and monitor Student's completion of assignments, organization of his work, and support of his positive social interaction during recess and lunch. The IEP contained present levels of performance, goals and objectives in the previously identified areas of functional academics/work-study habits, social-emotional skills/peer interactions, and language/communications, with a new pre-academic/academic goal in mathematics/numbers sense. The IEP noted that Student partially met his goal for social-emotional skills. The IEP noted Student's peer and adult interactions were positive on some days, yet not on other days. The social-emotional skills goal was referred to the IEP team to determine whether to continue this goal. The functional skills goals remained unchanged. A new pre-academic/academic goal in math was added because Student was having difficulty in math computation and was failing in mathematics. Parents reiterated their concern that Student

was not making progress and had not improved in his academic performance. Ms. Helm discussed placement options for Student and told Parents that District had not assessed Student since the triennial assessments in 2006, and District wished to obtain current assessments of Student. Ms. Helm also informed Parents that District would consult with Vista Behavior Consultants (Vista), a non-public agency (NPA), to conduct an assessment to determine Student's social skills needs for middle school, and to develop a transition plan. The IEP offered placement at East Middle School (EMS) with daily RSP two hours per day in the RSP room or general education classroom, speech and language services once per week for 30 minutes in the speech and language room, and additional speech and language services once per week for one hour. Parents signed for attendance at the IEP meeting, but did not consent to the IEP.

31. Following the IEP team meeting, District prepared an authorization for release of records to be signed by Parents authorizing release of Student's records to Vista. The purpose of the authorization was to allow Vista to review the records and develop a proposed assessment plan to conduct a social skills assessment, as requested by District. As of the end of the school year, Parents had not signed the authorization and Vista had not developed a proposed assessment plan to assess Student. District made no additional effort to obtain an executed release from Parents at that time.

#### *Proposed Placement at East Middle School*

32. Julie Helm testified that she was a program administrator with District for more than 10 years. She was responsible for coordinating all special education programs in the District. She attended a number of Student's IEPs and was familiar with his unique needs. She believed that placement at EMS with the right supports was appropriate. She believed Student's placement in a general education classroom would be beneficial and appropriate due to Student's average to superior academic skills.

33. Theresa Ford testified that she was with Student at Rio San Gabriel from the second to the fifth grade. She was Principal at Rio San Gabriel and was involved in monitoring Student's behavior. She believed that Student would be best placed in a self-contained classroom environment but the SDC at EMS was not appropriate for Student.

34. Nancy Matthews was also a program administrator for District. She was responsible for coordinating and overseeing programs for autistic students. She also believed that the appropriate placement for Student was in a general education setting with an appropriate level of RSP. She testified that she was familiar with Student's history of aggression and maladaptive behaviors. She stated there was no social skills program presently in the District to address those issues. She also testified that the SDC classroom setting was not appropriate because the District SDC program and services were devised to serve only lower functioning students.

35. Vicki Aerosteguy (Ms. Aerosteguy) is the special education department chair at EMS. She is also the resource specialist at EMS for the sixth and seventh grades. She

testified regarding Student's proposed placement at EMS. EMS is a large middle school for sixth to eighth grade with 1,400 students. She described the school as having a clean and safe campus. She testified that there were three counselors on campus and the school psychologist was on campus four to five days per week. Ms. Aerosteguy was the only resource teacher for the seventh grade students and she had only one instructional assistant to provide RSP in those classes when she was not available. She had a caseload of 24 RSP students. She testified that she was personally responsible for three classrooms with 33 students per class. There were six to seven RSP students in each of these classes. She and her instructional assistant were responsible for providing RSP to these students, and her instructional assistant provided the support when Ms. Aerosteguy was not available. Ms. Aerosteguy taught a reading intervention class to lower functioning students. She stated Student would not be in this class because he had high reading scores. She stated that she might see him in the other core classes of mathematics and English but it would be a "hit or miss" for science or social studies. If she missed him he could come to the homework room after or before school. She stated that the schedule was such that no RSP was provided on Wednesdays because it was a short school day. She was also unavailable on days she scheduled IEP meetings. Ms. Aerosteguy also testified that RSP students had a safe haven. They could go to Room 14, the RSP room, the counselor's office, or the peer resolution room if they wanted to have a quiet place to eat their lunch or talk to an adult. Ms. Aerosteguy stated that social skill training was provided by the speech and language pathologist. There was no social skills program on campus, nor were social skills integrated into the class curriculum. She stated Student would receive social skills on a pull out basis from his class for an entire period. She testified that there was one high functioning autistic student on campus who was successful in accessing his curriculum. She testified that she reviewed Student's IEP and was familiar with his needs. She stated that accommodations could be provided to allow early passing before the main student body changed classes, lunch in the RSP room, use of the restroom in RSP room to change for PE, visual supports in the classroom, and extra time to complete work. She further stated that the SDC class was not appropriate for Student as the students in the class were lower functioning with a variety of disabilities. Ms. Aerosteguy also stated that currently there were no autism-specific classes at EMS. Ms. Aerosteguy believed that EMS was an appropriate placement for Student because Student had grade level skills and the placement was in the least restrictive environment with typical peers and opportunities for modeling appropriate behavior. The testimony of Ms. Aerosteguy, Ms. Matthews, and Ms. Ford established that District could not offer Student a small structured classroom environment such as an SDC.

36. Laurie Stephens, Ph.D. (Dr. Stephens) is the Director of Clinical Services at Educational Spectrum, a private agency located in Los Angeles, California. She has more than 20 years experience in the diagnosis and treatment of adults and children with autism spectrum disorder. She has consulted with school districts providing training in behavior interventions and social skills training of children with Autism. She has developed IEPs and has attended IEP team meetings to provide input on the development of goals, objectives and present levels of performance for children with Autism. She has conducted hundreds of social skills assessments and provides social skills intervention and training to clients with social and behavior deficits. Dr. Stephens was previously employed by Village Glen, a

school under the auspices of the Help Group, where she developed a social skills curriculum with a token economy system used to reward good social behavior. She testified as Student's expert regarding the need for a class-wide social skills program, positive behavior plan, and the need for Student's placement in a structured classroom environment.

37. Dr. Stephens opined that the social skills curriculum she developed included a reward system or token economy designed to provide incentives to students to strive for good social behavior. She further opined that the program required a positive behavior support plan to insure a student's success in the classroom, and was based on substantial peer-reviewed research which was proven to be effective. She disputed District's belief that the best placement for Student was in the least restrictive environment with opportunities to learn from behavior modeled by typical peers. Dr. Stephens explained that exposure to typical peers does not necessarily improve social skills of an autistic child such as Student. She further testified that a child such as Student required a more comprehensive social skills program woven into the daily class curriculum with opportunities for immediate feedback and access to counseling. Dr. Wood similarly testified to the effectiveness of the social skills curriculum for a child such as Student.

38. Dr. Stephens was also critical of the Student's present levels of performance, instructional goals and objectives offered in the May 5, 2008, IEP. She testified that the present levels had been the same for the past two school years. Similarly, that the instructional goals had not changed and were unrelated to the present levels of performance. She further testified that Student had made no measurable progress from year-to-year and instead his grades continued to decline. She stated that when Student was not meeting his goals District should have investigated why. Dr. Stephens had not attended Student's IEP team meetings nor had any discussions with District concerning Student, and was not introduced to Student until after September 2008, when Student was enrolled at Village Glen. She had no first-hand knowledge of District's reasons and methods by which District developed Student's present levels of performance and his goals from year-to-year. However, Dr. Stephens' opinion is entitled to some weight. She had reviewed Student's educational records including all of the IEPs developed for Student and based upon her experience in developing and implementing IEPs particularly for children with autism, could render an opinion about the inappropriateness of the IEP goals and programs offered to Student.

39. District disputed the contention that District failed to adjust Student's present levels of performance and the instructional goals. Ms. Helm testified that the present levels of performance were modified each year to address Student's areas of need. She also testified, for example, that in the May 5, 2008, IEP Student made some progress toward goals in the area of language/communication. The goal was implemented by the speech and language pathologist. The IEP noted that he accomplished 50 percent of the goal. She added that repetition of goals was not inappropriate and that the goal was continued to allow Student to progress toward an 80 percent accuracy rate for each benchmark. Ms. Helm's testimony was unpersuasive. The communications goal was the only goal Student met in the

May 5, 2008, IEP. Ms. Helm did not explain how, if at all, Student had benefited from repetition of the IEP goals from which he made only minimal, if any, progress.

40. After the May 5, 2008, IEP team meeting, Parents seriously doubted District's ability to provide a program and placement that met Student's unique needs in middle school. Mother asked Dr. Wood to observe Student at Rio San Gabriel and make a written report concerning the appropriateness of continued placement in the District and to make a recommendation for placement.

41. On June 12, 2008, at Parents' request, Dr. Wood observed Student in his classroom, interviewed classroom teachers, and interviewed Student at Rio San Gabriel elementary. His observation including the interviews totaled three hours. Dr. Wood gave a written report to Parents dated June 19, 2008 in which he reported his observations. Dr. Wood observed Student playing a spelling baseball game in his language arts class. Most of the class participated in the game, but Student sat without facial affect. He was slumped over with his head propped up by his hands for half of the time and fidgeted with hands for a portion of the time. He focused on the teacher half of the time and otherwise was not focused on the activity. Ms. Fountain, Student's aide, sat with him during the class but since little was required of him she did not prompt him at this time. Student was later selected by the teacher to be a player in the game. He went to the front of the room to spell his word but was not as quick as the other students and returned to his seat. Dr. Wood next observed Student in science class. He observed the aide prompt Student several times while he wrote in his class journal. He also required prompting by the teacher. The teacher introduced a genetics curriculum using paperclips. He began to prop his head in his hand as the other students worked on the curriculums. The aide was observed prompting Student explaining what he was required to do. The teacher provided additional prompting and instructions speaking to the entire class. Student was observed working the curriculum while asking questions of the aide and ignoring the teacher. At recess Student was observed playing tetherball alone during the entire recess. At lunch Student was observed standing at the end of a table where several children sat. Student did not engage the children in conversation and the children did not speak to him. He was the only child to stand and eat in the lunch room. He resumed playing tetherball alone after lunch and no other child approached him to play.

42. Dr. Wood interviewed Student and his brother together at the end of the lunch period. Student complained about peer harassment experiences. Dr. Wood reported Ms. Fountain had explained that the matters of which Student complained were isolated and dated events that the Student could not seem to forget or get over. Student and his brother also stated there were no peers at the school he could call friends. Student told Dr. Wood that he and his brother routinely spent most of recess and lunch alone or with each other.

43. In addition to interviewing Ms. Fountain, Dr. Wood interviewed Theresa Ford who was the Principal at Rio San Gabriel. Both confirmed Student had a difficult time with the daily/multiple transitions in his classrooms and that Student was uncomfortable with the frequent changes. Both described the numerous accommodations that had been made to Student's program including: provision of organizational tools, homework lists, peer

buddies, visual schedules, oral/visual instructions, preferential seating, and allowing Student to write his side of the story when problems with social interaction occurred. Ms. Ford also reported that Student periodically acted aggressively. Ms. Ford described an incident involving a female student who said to Student “I hate dinosaurs.” Student and his brother responded by fighting with the girl. Ms. Ford went on to state that other children had also been targets of Student’s aggression and the Student and his brother would often argue and fight each other. Ms. Ford explained that Student and his brother were placed into separate classes because of this propensity for aggression toward each other. Ms. Ford and Ms. Fountain confirmed Dr. Wood’s observations during recess and lunch. Ms. Fountain added that Student, on occasion, had engaged other children in conversation during recess and lunch, but that 95 percent of the time the conversation erupted into argument. Ms. Fountain emphasized that the fighting with other students and each other occurred even in her presence.

44. Dr. Wood reported that Student’s core grades had steadily declined between third and fifth grade. Student’s academic grades were currently in the range from “D-“ to “C+”. Dr. Wood noted that the declining academic performance was cause for concern given Student’s IQ scores in the range of 105 to 111, and academic assessment scores in the average to superior range obtained from the triennial assessments. Dr. Wood concluded there was a notable discrepancy between Student’s cognitive abilities/academic potential and his academic performance. Dr. Wood noted that even though Student’s IEP contained social/emotional and behavioral goals, there was little evidence of progress toward these goals, based upon Student’s poor social emotional functioning in the current school year, even with provision of a one-to-one aide for much of the school day.

45. Dr. Wood concluded in his report that the record review, interview of school staff and Student, painted a consistent picture from the third through the fifth grades of academic under-performance and social maladjustment. He noted Student was unable to benefit or progress either academically or socially even in the general education setting at Rio San Gabriel, which he described as a very nurturing educational environment with substantial and reasonable accommodations. Dr. Wood noted that given Student was scheduled to enter a public middle school in fall 2008, with even more transitions, unknown peers and current peers transitioning to EMS, and with less nurturance than currently available to him, that it was hard to imagine matters improving appreciably if he remained in the general education setting. Dr. Wood noted that Student would require intense specialized instruction with teacher supervision in a self-contained class throughout the day. Dr. Wood recommended placement on a self-contained campus with access to experts in autism/Aspergers who could design wrap-around programs to address Student’s myriad of needs including: individual counseling, on-going coaching, social skills group, communication training, as well as parental support. Dr. Wood’s recommendations emphasized the necessity for social and communication skills training and access to a counselor or designated individual to provide guidance with identifying and implementing adaptive coping and social skills at school weekly. Dr. Wood subsequently recommended placement at Village Glen.

46. Parents also obtained input from Dr. Narashimhan, who concurred with Dr. Woods' findings and recommendations for placement of Student. Parents timely notified District by letter dated July 16, 2008, of their intention to place Student at Village Glen starting September 8, 2008. The letter gave the District a 10-day notice of a unilateral placement and requested reimbursement for such placement. The letter was hand-delivered by Father to Unsworth Elementary School where Student was to have attended summer school.

#### *The 2008-2009 School Year*

##### *October 23, 2008, IEP*

47. District received Parents' July 16, 2008, letter on September 5, 2008, when it was delivered to District from Unsworth. District notified Parents on the same date that District would convene an IEP team meeting on September 11, 2008. District also notified Parents that it was District's responsibility to schedule an IEP meeting in a timely manner whenever a parent unilaterally changed placement of a special needs student and Student's enrollment at Village Glen constituted such a change. Parents initially responded that they had not requested a meeting but accepted the invitation. The meeting was rescheduled at Parents' request to October 22, 2008, but was held on October 23, 2008, as an accommodation to Parents to discuss placement of Student and his brother.

48. On September 24, 2008, Ms. Helm wrote Village Glen to advise them that Parents had unilaterally placed Student at Village Glen and that District had not authorized the placement.

49. Parents attended the meeting accompanied by their attorney Jodi Bynder. District personnel in attendance at the meeting included Ms. Matthews, Ms. Helm, Ms. Ford, and Kathi Thompson (Ms. Thompson), school psychologist. A general education teacher and an RSP teacher from EMS also attended. Mother explained the family placed Student at Village Glen because District's offer of placement was not appropriate and did not meet Student's unique needs. The family had concerns about Student's severe social skills deficits and his failure to make academic progress while at Rio San Gabriel. The District staff explained the program at EMS which included a SDC, general education classes, and RSP provided through an inclusion model. The general education teacher from EMS described the types of modifications that are implemented in the classroom to help children succeed in class such as modification of tests, homework, and class assignments. District staff also stated that EMS was a safe campus. Mother stated her concern that Student feared the children who had transitioned from Rio San Gabriel to EMS and that Student perceived EMS to be unsafe. Ms. Helm stated that the District's obligation was to offer Student placement in the least restrictive environment, and the least restrictive environment was not a NPS where all students were disabled, but a general education program where Student could be integrated with neurotypical peers.



50. District renewed the offer from the May 5, 2008, IEP to conduct an assessment by Vista to assist in determining how to support classroom performance, access to grade level standards, support social interaction with neurotypical peers, and reduce Student's anxiety related to peer interactions. District additionally offered the following program and services: (1) placement in a general education class which included English Language Arts Cluster taught by a general education teacher with direct RSP; (2) preferential scheduling, clustered for science and social studies; (3) math within a higher ability grouping taught by a general education teacher with RSP consultation; (4) Physical Education (P.E.) accommodations; (5) LAS therapy one time per week for 50 minutes with social stories; (6) counseling one time per week for 15 minutes with school counselor; (7) seventh period homework help three times per week with a RSP teacher 2:45 to 3:45 p.m. and Wednesday from 12:40 to 2:00 p.m. with an instructional assistant. The District also offered Parents and Student an opportunity to visit EMS to meet the staff and tour the school. Parents signed for attendance at the IEP, but did not consent to the offer. The IEP offer was for the 2008-2009 school year and carried forward to January 31, 2009, when the next annual IEP was due. District did not convene an IEP in January 2009. Nor did District offer placement and services for the 2009-2010 school year. Student continued to attend Village Glen.

51. Ms. Matthews was initially involved in the development of a transition plan for Student in the May 2008, IEP. District offered to consult with Vista who would conduct a behavior assessment of Student and develop a transition plan and strategies to address Student's social skills needs. Mother agreed to District's strategy. However, Mother had not authorized District to release Student's records to Vista to facilitate the preparation of an assessment plan. Ms. Matthews attended the October 23, 2008, IEP meeting because of her experience working with autistic students in the District. She was also familiar with Vista, as they had assessed District and developed social skills plans for students with autism. District needed current assessment data regarding Student's social skills and behavior needs in order to develop an appropriate program for Student. As of the October 23, 2008, IEP meeting Mother still had not signed an authorization for release of records to be provided to Vista.

52. On January 19, 2009, at Parents' request, Dr. Wood issued a follow up to his June 19, 2008, report and recommendations for Student's placement. The report summarized Dr. Wood's observations at EMS and Village Glen. Dr. Wood visited at EMS on January 6, 2009. He visited several general education classes Student would be attending as well as the sixth grade SDC. He also interviewed school staff. His observation and interviews took approximately three hours. The staff reported the average class size was 33 students. The sixth grade SDC had approximately 15, mostly high-functioning students, some older youth with cognitive disabilities. There was no disorder-specific support program for children with autism that took into account the features of the disorders and the learning development needs of such a student. Texts used in the classes were standard for the grade level, but are not individualized for learners with special needs. He observed the snack period. The snack period was a school-wide activity, which was characterized by large groups of students standing around together, chatting. District staff pointed out an area where some SDC students were sitting together in the middle of the crowd with a few RSP aides nearby. Some SDC students were standing alone wandering around, not interacting. RSP staff did not

approach them or redirect them. Dr. Wood observed very little aggression, except for one boy who lifted a female student into the air without permission. During his visit at EMS, District staff explained to Dr. Wood that District planned for Student to attend general education classes with RSP, rather than the SDC, because Student was intellectually above the level of students in the SDC. Student would be assigned a one-to-one aide for his transition into EMS with a goal toward ending the support within a month of transition. Whether the aide would be provided at all, and whether the aide would provide 50 percent or more support to Student would be determined at an IEP meeting. RSP would be provided for the rest of the school year about 50 percent of the time in core subjects. The aide would serve five to nine students per class in a blended full-inclusion class. Dr. Wood observed during an RSP English Language Arts class that no RSP was present. Dr. Wood noted the SDC was a mixed class of students with various different disabilities. There were two to three teachers and/or aides in the class at any given time. The curriculum mirrored the general education curriculum but at a much slower pace or with less detail because there were about four different ability levels to accommodate.

### *Placement at Village Glen*

53. On January 16, 2009, Dr. Wood visited Village Glen to observe Student in his current educational setting. The observation, including interviews, took place over three hours. Each classroom contained approximately 15 students, two to three teachers, and one aide. Classes and social times were tailored for students with autism. A respect/rewards program was employed throughout the school day for all students to promote appropriate social behavior. All students were on a token economy system based upon the behavioral needs of each individual student. Therapeutic staff was available on site and entered the classroom to address students' problems throughout the day. All students were scheduled to receive social skills training 30 minutes daily and social skills supports were blended into daily curriculum. Dr. Wood observed Student and his brother role playing in separate social skills exercises. Dr. Wood noted staff reports that Student and his brother were very well adjusted and sociable at Village Glen. The staff employed various methods to reduce Student's level of perseveration and distraction involving his perception of peers, which had been a barrier to Student's concentration and appropriate social behavior while attending Rio San Gabriel. Student was in a different academic group. Student received instruction that was more concrete and explicit. Student's brother was given instruction, matching his specific intellectual abilities and was in gifted classes because of his higher cognitive abilities. Student received a highly individualized curriculum and was reportedly achieving well at his own level. Dr. Wood observed Student and his brother interacting appropriately at play with their own separate groups of friends and playmates. Student was observed participating in class activities. Student's therapist at Village Glen reported to Dr. Wood that Student was becoming less preoccupied with what his brother was doing than in the past.

54. Dr. Wood concluded the visit to Village Glen with an interview of Student and his brother. The report noted that both maintained good eye contact, was happy and smiling, discussed enjoying the school more than Rio San Gabriel, liked the teachers and staff, and

found that the school work was interesting and at the right level for each of them. Student also reported being happy with his new friends and socializing on and off campus.

55. Dr. Wood summarized his observations by noting that given Student's poor adaptation to a general education elementary school setting and the lack of a social skills curriculum at EMS, and the more demanding curriculum at EMS, that EMS was not an appropriate placement for Student. EMS had a larger student body than Village Glen, and insufficient supports to meet Student's unique needs. The general education classes had little RSP. The large campus and low staff-to-student ratio overall would present a problem for Student in daily transitions around campus. The unstructured and unsupervised snack and recess time would present the same problems Student experienced in the general education elementary school setting. In contrast, Dr. Wood concluded that Village Glen provided a small, self-contained campus where Student had improved academically, had daily supports in all areas of need, was provided with daily class-wide social skills instruction, had developed socially and emotionally, and had developed peer relationships as well as an improved relationship with his brother. Dr. Wood observed that, after treating Student and following their development since the third grade that Student was thriving for the first time in his life and had responded well in the Village Glen school setting. Dr. Wood's report concluded that Village Glen was the most appropriate placement.

56. Dr. Wood's testimony at hearing was consistent with his observations and his report. Dr. Wood also credibly testified that while it was important for Student to be placed in an educational setting with exposure to neurotypical peers with appropriate role modeling Student's social/emotional deficits were too severe for him to derive any educational benefit from a less restrictive educational setting such as EMS. Dr. Wood's testimony is highly credible and is deserving of significant weight. Dr. Wood is an expert in the field of autism spectrum disorders. He spent considerable time providing psychological counseling to Student and had followed his progress from the third through the fifth grades. He consulted with Dr. Narasimhan over several years and was familiar with Student's unique needs. His involvement with the Help Group and Village Glen was of a clinical nature and thus did not appear to have any particular bias toward Village Glen. Dr. Wood's testimony was very persuasive with regards to Student's needs and the appropriateness of Village Glen as Student's educational placement.

57. Dr. Stephens visited EMS at Parent's request on May 25, 2009. She visited the general education classes and the SDC class. She observed classes for approximately two hours. Her observations were that the general education classes were too large, consisting of 30-33 students per class, there was no RSP teacher or aide in the classrooms she observed, and there was no behavior system in place for the RSP students with social skills deficits such as Student. She also observed Student's class at Village Glen and observed Student fully participating at all levels. She concluded that Village Glen was a more appropriate placement as the program and services provided more support and services to meet Student's unique needs. While her observations were not as extensive as Dr. Wood's Her opinion that Village Glen was an appropriate placement for Student was entitled to substantial weight given her knowledge and experience with the programs at Village Glen.

58. Natalie Pries (Ms. Pries) is employed by the Help Group as the head administrator of Village Glen West located in Culver City, where Student is enrolled. Village Glen has another campus in Sherman Oaks. The Help Group is an organization of non public schools that provide special education programs and services for children with various types of disabilities. Village Glen West was established in 2001 and is designed to provide a learning environment for children with social and communication deficits that interfere with the ability to access their education for students K-12. Ms. Pries stated that approximately 85 percent of the students are on the autism spectrum. Village Glen contracts with various school districts to provide special education services for district placed students. Village Glen has a therapeutic and an academic component which includes a program for gifted children. Some students attend college after graduation and some students are enrolled concurrently in college while in their senior year. Ms. Pries further testified that the campus is small and self-contained. The school has approximately 300 students. The classes have no more than 18 students with a high adult-to-Student ratio. All staff is trained in social skills intervention and social skills are taught in the classroom throughout the day. The school promotes all the normal activities on a general education campus. Ms. Pries observed Student at Village Glen and testified that he had some initial problems with social interaction. He displayed aggression and had tendencies toward bullying some of the students. Village Glen addressed this behavior by providing anger management counseling. He is currently participating fully in his classes and has improved academically as he is getting “A” and “B” grades. Ms. Pries also testified that Village Glen’s objective is to prepare students to mainstream and return to the public school environment.

59. Mother testified that Student has thrived at Village Glen. He has excelled academically. He has been placed in the gifted classes. He is able to do homework assignments independently and no longer requires a tutor. He is happy and secure. He has friends with whom he interacts daily at school and for the first time he has had play dates and sleepovers. His behaviors have improved and his interactions with his brother have dramatically improved as they each have separate sets of friends they have met at school.

*June 2, 2009, IEP*

60. District convened an IEP team meeting on June 2, 2009, for the purpose of reviewing Student’s placement. The IEP document noted February 2, 2009, was the last triennial review date. Parents attended the meeting. District team members included Ms. Matthews, Ms. Thompson, Ms. Aerosteguy, and other staff at EMS including a special education teacher, a general education teacher, a counselor, and a program administrator. Attorneys for Student and District were also present. Mother described Student’s current performance at Village Glen as successful. Student was happy and doing well academically and socially. She believed Student was accessing the core curriculum and had improved his academic performance. Student had improved social skills and interacted with students socially, both on and off campus. She credited the program at Village Glen for Student’s overall improvement. Ms. Aerosteguy described the resource program at EMS and the supports provided by her and her instructional assistants in core subjects in the regular

education program. Mother informed the team of her two visits to EMS. She expressed concern that there was no RSP or instructional assistant provided within the general education classes she visited at EMS. Ms. Matthews informed Parents that it was important to consider all options for placement including the SDC at EMS.

61. District requested Parents sign a release of information form to allow the review of Student's records and to speak with his teachers at Village Glen. District offered a comprehensive psychoeducational, adaptive physical education (APE), speech and language, and occupational therapy assessment to determine Student's educational needs. District provided Parents with an assessment plan for their signature and renewed its previous offer of an assessment by Vista, an IEP to discuss the assessment results and provide an offer of placement and services. District did not offer a placement or services at the June 2, 2009, IEP meeting.

62. Ms. Thompson has been one of District's school psychologists for 24 years. She has provided services as a school psychologist to numerous schools in the District including EMS throughout that period. She has been assigned full time at EMS for the past 4 years. Ms. Thompson testified that she was responsible for preparation of assessment plans and overseeing administration of assessments. Her role in this matter was to write the assessment plan, conduct the assessment, and to coordinate with Vista for the behavioral assessment. She prepared an assessment plan for Student and provided it to Parents at the June 2, 2009, IEP meeting. Parents did not return the assessment plan or the authorization form. She testified that had she received the assessment plan in June she could have conducted the assessment over the summer break. However, she did not follow up or contact Parents concerning the assessment plan and had no further conversations with Parents over the summer break. She followed up with Parents after the summer break and provided Parents with another copy of the assessment plan newly dated September 8, 2009. She also provided Parents with another authorization form for records from Village Glen. The assessment plan was in English, described the purpose for assessment, and identified the areas to be assessed, including the Vista behavioral assessment. According to Ms. Thompson the reissued plan was identical to the plan provided at the June 2, 2009, IEP.

#### *The 2009-2010 School Year*

63. Parents enrolled Student at Village Glen for the 2009-2010 school year. Mother signed the reissued assessment plan and the records authorization form for Village Glen on September 21, 2009, and returned the documents by facsimile to Ms. Thompson on September 22, 2009. Ms. Thompson testified that by this date District had decided that no form authorizing release of District records to Vista was necessary because Vista was included as an "other assessment" in the triennial assessment plan to which Parents consented. Ms. Thompson provided questionnaires to Student's teachers at Village Glen and she contacted Vista and informed them of Parents' consent to the assessment plan. Ms. Thompson instructed Vista to contact Parents to coordinate the Vista assessment. Ms. Thompson stated that she provided Vista with the last IEP and triennial psychoeducational

report of February 6, 2006. Ms. Thompson understood that Vista would do a full assessment including records review, interviews and observations at EMS and Village Glen.

64. The District assessments took place over the period of several days from September to December 2009. The psychoeducational assessment was not concluded until December 2009, in part because of scheduling conflicts for Parents, and for Student's school schedule at Village Glen.

65. On January 26, 2010, Mother contacted Ms. Thompson to inquire about the triennial assessment report. Ms. Thompson responded that she had been waiting for the behavior assessment from Vista. Mother informed Ms. Thompson that she had not been contacted by Vista. Ms. Thompson, who testified that Parents were a pleasure to work with and were generally cooperative, assured Mother that she would follow up with Vista and that the psychoeducational report would be completed and provided to her by early February.

66. District disputed Mother's claim that she had not been contacted by Vista. Kim Huynen (Dr. Huynen), Director of Vista testified that Vista received Student's file from District on October 16, 2009. Chris Hebine a Vista employee also testified that he called and left voice mail messages requesting a return call regarding Student's assessment on October 20, 2009. He testified that Vista's policy was to leave brief non-detailed messages to protect confidentiality. He also called Parents on November 3, 2009, and spoke with Father who sounded busy. Father told him that Mother was handling the matter and he would pass the message on to Mother. Dr. Huynen testified that Mother did not return the call. Dr. Huynen made follow up calls to Parents on December 1, 2009, and January 6, 2010, left voice mail messages, and did not receive a return call. Mother testified that the voice mail messages left in October, and December 2009, and January 2010, were not clear such that they sounded like telemarketing calls. She further testified that she had forgotten to return the call in November. While Mother's testimony on this point was not credible, District made no further efforts to ensure that Vista conducted the behavior assessment or that a behavior assessment was completed.

67. The Psychoeducational assessment was completed by December 2009, but Ms. Thompson did not complete the confidential Psychoeducational Report until February 10, 2010, because District was waiting for the Vista behavior assessment, which never took place. The IEP to review the assessments was not convened until June 2010.

#### *February 10, 2010 Assessment Report*

68. District issued its Psychoeducational Report on February 10, 2010. District did not convene the IEP to review the assessments until June 2010.

69. The assessment was conducted by a multidisciplinary team including Ms. Aerosteguy the seventh grade resource teacher, a seventh grade counselor, a speech and language pathologist, an occupational therapist, a APE teacher, a seventh grade general education teacher, and Ms. Thompson. Ms. Thompson supervised the team, received their

input, including questionnaires from teachers at Village Glen, medical and educational records, and Parent and Student interview, and then wrote the report.

70. Ms. Thompson testified as noted in the report that Student initially appeared comfortable when he entered the office for the assessment. It was important for Student to secure the office tightly by closing the examiner's blinds. If a bell rang to indicate the changing of instructional periods Student appeared somewhat startled. He asked the examiner why the bell was ringing and he also wanted to know if students would be entering the office while he was there. He appeared to be relieved when he was informed that the students were just changing classes and they would not be walking into the office. At the conclusion of each session he did not want the examiner to open her office door until his mother was present to pick him up. Ms. Thompson indicated that this was typical of Student as he had an extremely unusual fear of the teenagers at school and wanted to remain hidden from them.

71. Ms. Aerosteguy testified that she conducted the academic portions of the assessment in reading, writing and mathematics. The assessment took more than one day and the tests were administered in the conference room at EMS. Student appeared to exert maximum effort on all tests he was asked to perform. When Student was asked math reasoning questions he asked questions and used insight to solve problems. He was able to hold complicated problems in mind while he solved them. Ms. Aerosteguy also testified that Student showed some anxiety when the school bell rang. Student was apprehensive about whether students would enter the conference room and see him. He told Ms. Aerosteguy that he did not like the students because those who he had attended school with were very rude.

72. The assessment results overall showed that Student remained eligible for special education services as a child with autism. Student's overall cognitive skills ranged from low average to superior, verbal skills were average, nonverbal skills were high average, and working memory skills were average. Student's weaknesses were in the areas of visual motor processing skills, which were below average, indicating that this was an area of weakness that may impair his ability to complete assignments or copy information in a timely manner, and executive functioning, which indicated Student continued to have problems completing long term assignments, organization, accepting alternative ways to solve problems, and overall rigidity. Student ranged from slightly below average to average on academic tasks and his reading and mathematics skills were average.

73. The report recommended the following: (1) the IEP team determine the least restrictive environment; (2) in order to accommodate Student's autism and anxiety, his school environment should possess a small work area within a classroom setting to allow Student his personal space, permit opportunities to change classes early during busy times, provision of a time-away area if his anxiety increases during the day, provision of two or three staff members he can talk to at any given time in the school day about social conflicts or concerns, social activities that he can engage in during lunch and snack, and academic accommodations pending receipt of more information to be obtained from a behavior

assessment conducted by an NPA; (3) review and revise the existing behavior support plan until a new behavior assessment is conducted; (4) provision of accommodations which include extended assignment time, modifying length of assignments, chunking assignments, assisting with organizational skills, provision of visual supports and redirection; (5) frequent comprehension checks to assist with staying on task; (6) provision of opportunities for social skills development which can be investigated through referral to the regional center; (6) Student's use of a "Goal, Plan, Do", and a "Thinking About My Appropriate Behavior" Worksheet;" (7) close communication between Student's therapist and school staff to ensure his emotional needs are appropriately addressed the school setting; and (8) participation in extracurricular activities.

74. Parents have requested reimbursement for tuition, transportation and counseling for expenses incurred due to Student's placement at Village Glen. Parents presented a bill for tuition for the 2008-2009 school year in the amount of \$30,040 and \$28,861.50 for the 2009-2010 school year. Ms. Pries testified that Parents paid the amounts stated on the billing statements for both school years. However, the only documentary evidence of payments provided by Parents were cancelled checks they attached to the billing statement for the 2008-2009 school year for the following dates and amounts: September 29, 2008 - \$3,300; December 8, 2008 - \$2,677.50; January 20, 2009 - \$3,262.50; March 1, 2009 - \$3,680; April 10, 2009-\$ 2,835; June 16, 2009 - \$915 The cancelled checks totaled \$16,670.50. Parents attached cancelled checks to the billing statement for the 2009-2010 school year for the following dates and amounts: July 24, 2009 - \$7654; November 4, 2009 - \$3,376.50; December 22, 2009 - \$5,265.12(2)<sup>4</sup>; January 10, 2010 - \$3,131.89; January 31, 2010 - \$2,962; March 10, 2010 - \$3270; and April 7, 2010 - \$3,270. The billing statement also notes a credit of \$68.01. The cancelled checks totaled \$34,126.62. Parents are entitled to tuition reimbursement in the total amount of \$50,797.12.

75. Dr. Narasimhan testified that Parents incurred expenses in the amount of \$25,000 for counseling services. Parents failed to provide documentary evidence to support a reimbursement claim for counseling services.

76. Parents also placed in evidence a Map Quest map with directions from home to Village Glen. Based upon the Map Quest map the distance from home to school is 25.46 miles one-way. Parents did not present evidence of the number of days they spent transporting Student to school for either school year in which they claim reimbursement.

## LEGAL CONCLUSIONS

### *Burden of Proof*

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<sup>4</sup> Cancelled check no. 299 was double the amount. The check memo notes payment for Student's and his brother's tuition in the amount of \$10,530.24.



1. As the petitioning party, Student has the burden of proof on all issues. (*Schaffer v. Weast* (2005) 546 U.S. 49, 56-62 [126 S.Ct. 528, 163 L.Ed.2d 387].)

*Issue 1: Allegations that relate to events prior to March 26, 2008, are barred by the Statute of Limitations.*

2. In his complaint, Student alleged a violation of IDEA relating to events prior to March 26, 2008, two years prior to the date Student filed the complaint. Student alleges District failed to consider a psychological evaluation of Student completed in March 2005, and speech and language evaluation of Student completed in May 2005, from the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Neuropsychiatric Institute (UCLA reports). Student also alleges that District failed to consider a Discharge Summary from Student's hospitalization at UCLA in February to April 2007. Student would not dismiss this claim prior to hearing and it must be addressed here.

3. A request for a due process hearing "shall be filed within two years from the date the party initiating the request knew or had reason to know of the facts underlying the basis for the request." (Ed. Code, § 56505, subd. (1)(1).) This time limitation does not apply to a parent if the parent was prevented from requesting the due process hearing due to either: 1) Specific misrepresentations by the local educational agency that it had solved the problem forming the basis of the due process hearing request; or 2) The withholding of information by the local educational agency from the parent that was required to be provided to the parent under special education law. (*Ibid.*, see 20 U.S.C. § 1415(f)(3)(D).) Common law or equitable exceptions to the statute of limitations do not apply to IDEA cases. (*P.P. ex rel. Michael P. v. West Chester Area School Dist.* (E.D. Pa. 2008) 557 F.Supp.2d 648, 661-662.) A claim accrues for purposes of the statute of limitations when a parent learns of the injury that is a basis for the action, i.e., when the parent knows that the education provided is inadequate. (*MD. v. Southington Board of Ed.* (2d Cir. 2003) 334 F.3d 217, 221.) In other words, the statute of limitations begins to run when a party is aware of the facts that would support a legal claim, not when a party learns that it has a legal claim. (See *El Pollo Loco, Inc. v. Hashim* (9th Cir. 2003) 316 F.3d 1016, 1039.)

4. Here, there is no evidence that District acted in any way to prevent Student from timely filing a due process complaint prior to March 26, 2008. As to Student's claims that arose prior to March 26, 2008, those claims are time barred because a claim accrues for purposes of the statute of limitations when a parent learns of the injury that is a basis for the action, i.e., when the parent knows that the education provided is inadequate. Student produced no evidence that would support a waiver of the statute of limitations regarding his claims. Student can only claim relief for the two-year period beginning on March 26, 2008.

5. Student has failed to meet his burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that his claims prior to March 26, 2008 are not time barred. (Findings of Fact 1 through 76; Legal Conclusions 1, and 3 through 5.)

*Issue 2: Failing to timely convene the October 23, 2008, IEP*

6. Student contends that District denied Student a FAPE when it failed to timely convene the October 23, 2008, IEP. District contends the October 23, 2008, IEP meeting was timely scheduled and Student was provided a FAPE.

7. Pursuant to California special education law and the IDEA, as amended effective July 1, 2005, children with disabilities have the right to a FAPE that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and to prepare them for employment and independent living. (20 U.S.C. § 1400(d); Ed. Code, § 56000.) A FAPE consists of special education and related services that are available to the student at no charge to the parent or guardian, meet the state educational standards, include an appropriate school education in the state involved, and conform to the child's IEP. (20 U.S.C. § 1401(9).) "Special education" is defined as specially designed instruction, at no cost to parents, to meet the unique needs of the student. (20 U.S.C. § 1401(29).) The IDEA defines specially defined instruction as "appropriately adapting to the needs of an eligible child . . . the content, methodology, or delivery of instruction." (34 C.F.R. § 300.39(b)(3) (2006).)<sup>5</sup>

8. California law defines special education as instruction designed to meet the unique needs of individuals with exceptional needs coupled with related services as needed to enable the student to benefit fully from instruction. (Ed. Code, § 56031.) The term "related services" includes transportation and such developmental, corrective, and other supportive services as may be required to assist a child to benefit from special education. (20 U.S.C. § 1401(26); Ed. Code, § 56363, subd. (a).) In California "related services" are referred to as designated instruction and services (DIS). (Ed. Code, § 56031, subd. (b)(1).)

9. In *Board of Educ. of the Hendrick Hudson Central Sch. Dist. v. Rowley* (1982), 458 U.S. 106 [102 S. Ct. 3034] (*Rowley*), the United States Supreme Court addressed the level of instruction and services that must be provided to a student with disabilities to satisfy the substantive requirements of the IDEA. The Court determined that a student's IEP must be reasonably calculated to provide the student with some educational benefit, but that the IDEA does not require school districts to provide special education students with the best education available or to provide instruction or services that maximize a student's abilities. (*Id.* at pp. 198-200; *J.G., et al. v. Douglas County School District* (9th Cir. 2008) 552 F3d 786 at p. 793.) The Court stated that school districts are required to provide only a "basic floor of opportunity" that consists of access to specialized instructional and related services which are individually designed to provide educational benefit to the student. (*Rowley, supra*, at p. 201.)

10. There are two parts to the legal analysis in suits brought pursuant to the IDEA- Procedural and Substantive. First, the court must determine whether the school system has complied with the procedures set forth in the IDEA. (*Bd. Of Ed. Of the Hendrick Hudson Sch. Dist v. Rowley* (1982) 458 U.S. 176, 200 [*Rowley*].) Second, the court must assess whether the IEP developed through those procedures was designed to meet the child's unique

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<sup>5</sup> All citations to the Code of Federal Regulations are to the 2006 edition.

needs, reasonably calculated to enable the child to receive educational benefit, and comported with the child's IEP. (*Rowley*, at pp. 206-207.)

11. A school district must review an eligible child's IEP at least once a year to determine whether or not the annual educational goals are being achieved, the appropriateness of placement and make revisions if necessary. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(4); Ed. Code, § 56341.1, subd. (d) and § 56343, subd. (d).) A local education agency shall initiate and conduct meetings for the purpose of developing, reviewing, and revising the IEP of each individual with exceptional needs. (34 C.F.R. § 300.323(c).) Each local educational agency convening an IEP meeting shall take steps to insure a parent or parents are afforded the opportunity to participate. The IEP meeting shall be scheduled at a mutually agreed-upon time and place. The notice shall indicate the purpose, date and time, and location of the meeting and who shall be in attendance. (Ed. Code, §§ 56341.5, subd. (a) and subd. (c).) When a parent requests an IEP team meeting to review an IEP, the meeting must be held within 30 days, "not counting days between the pupil's regular school sessions, terms, or days of school vacation in excess of five schooldays, from the date of receipt of the written request." (Ed. Code, § 56343.5.)

12. A procedural violation only constitutes a denial of FAPE if the violation: (1) impeded the child's right to a FAPE; (2) significantly impeded the parent's opportunity to participate in the decision-making process; or (3) caused a deprivation of educational benefits. (20 U.S.C. § 1415 (f)(3)(E)(ii); Ed. Code, § 56505, subd. (f)(2).)

13. Student did not prove that scheduling the October 23, 2008, IEP team meeting constituted a procedural violation because of the following: Parents' notice to District in July 2008, of their intention to unilaterally place Student at Village Glen effective September 8, 2008, was acted on by District's on September 5, 2008. On September 5, 2008, District issued an invitation to Parents to attend an IEP meeting on September 11, 2008, for the purpose of determining Student's placement status. Parents caused District to reschedule the meeting at a mutually convenient time in October. Parents had not requested an IEP meeting and District was required to schedule the meeting at a mutually convenient time, date and place. Even if this had constituted a procedural violation, Student was not denied a FAPE because he was attending Village Glen, nor was Parents' opportunity to participate in the decision-making process significantly impeded because the meeting was rescheduled for their convenience. (Findings of Fact 1 and 47 through 50; Legal Conclusions 1 and 7 through 13.)

*Issue 3A-3B: Failing to provide a statement of present levels of performance, and a statement of measurable annual goals and failing to revise Student's IEPs as appropriate to address the lack of progress*

14. Student contends that the District procedurally violated the IDEA in the May 5, 2008, and the October 23, 2008, IEPs by failing to provide appropriate present levels of performance and measurable annual goals in the areas of executive functioning, social communication, and behavior. Student argues that the present levels and annual goals were

continued for two years without any substantive revisions or progress, and that District failed to examine more closely the reasons for Student's declining academic performance which would result in new present levels and goals. Student finally contends that any progress he may have made was de minimus and deprived him of educational opportunity. District contends that the May 5, 2008, and October 23, 2008, IEPs met the requirements under IDEA in all respects. District contends that Student was provided a FAPE because the present levels of performance were appropriate, contained measurable annual goals, addressed Student's unique needs and provided Student educational benefit.

15. The IEP is a written document for each child who needs special education and related services. The contents of the IEP are mandated by the IDEA, and the IEP must include an assortment of information, including a statement of the child's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance, a statement of measurable annual goals designed to meet the child's needs that result from his disability to enable the child to be involved in and make progress in the general education curriculum, and when appropriate, benchmarks or short-term objectives, that are based upon the child's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance, a description of how the child's progress toward meeting the annual goals will be measured, when periodic reports of the child's progress will be issued to the parent, and a statement of the special education and related services to be provided to the child. (20 USC § 1414(d)(1)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 300.320.)

16. In developing the IEP, the IEP team shall consider the strengths of the child, the concerns of the parents for enhancing the child's education, the result of the most recent evaluation of the child, and the academic, developmental, and functional needs of the child. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(3)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 300.346(a).) In the case of a child whose behavior impedes the child's own learning or other children's learning, the IEP team shall consider positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies, to address the behavior. In the case of a child whose behavior impedes the child's own learning or other children's learning, the IEP team shall consider positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies to address the behavior. (20 U.S.C. 1414(d)(3)(B)(i); Ed. Code, §56341.1, subd.(b)(I).)

17. An IEP is evaluated in light of information available to the IEP team at the time it was developed; it is not judged in hindsight. (*Adams v. State of Oregon* (9th Cir. 1999) 195 F.3d 1141, 1149.) "An IEP is a snapshot, not a retrospective." (Id. at p. 1149, citing *Fuhrmann v. East Hanover Bd. of Education* (3rd Cir. 1993) 993 F.2d 1031, 1041.) It must be evaluated in terms of what was objectively reasonable when the IEP was developed. (Ibid.)

18. To determine whether a school district's program offered a student a FAPE, the focus must be on the adequacy of the district's proposed program. (*Gregory K. v. Longview School District* (9th Cir. 1987) 811 F.2d 1314.) If the school district's program was designed to address the student's unique educational needs, was reasonably calculated to provide the student with some educational benefit, and comported with the student's IEP, then the school district provided a FAPE, even if the student's parents preferred another

program and even if his parents' preferred program would have resulted in greater educational benefit. However, to meet the level of educational benefit contemplated by Rowley and the IDEA, the school district's program must result in more than minimal academic advancement. (*Amanda J. v. Clark County School Dist., et al.* (9th Cir. 1996) 267 F.3d 877, 890.) Furthermore, educational benefit in a particular program is measured by the degree to which student is making progress on the goals set forth in the IEP. (*County of San Diego v. Cal. Sp. Ed. Hrg. Off.* (9th Cir. 1996) 93 F.3d 1458, 1467.) (*County of San Diego*).

19. A child's unique educational needs are to be broadly construed to include the child's academic, social, health, emotional, communicative, physical, and vocational needs. (*Seattle Sch. Dist. No. 1 v. B.S.* (9th Cir. 1996) 82 F.3d 1493, 1500, citing J.R. Rep. No. 410,1983 U.S.C.C.A.N. 2088, 2106.) A school district must offer a program that is reasonably calculated to provide more than a trivial or minimal level of progress. (*Amanda J. v. Clark County Sch. Dist.* (9th Cir. 2001) 267 F.3d 877, 890, citing *Hall v. Vance County Bd. Of Educ.* (4th Cir. 1985) 774 F.2d 629, 636.) A child's progress must be evaluated in light of the child's disabilities. (*Bd. of Educ. v. Rowley, supra*, 458 U.S. at p. 202; *Mrs. B. v. Milford Bd. of Educ.* (2d Cir. 1996) 103 F.3d 1114, 1121.)

20. Student has proven that District's failure to adjust his IEP goals to address his lack of progress constituted a procedural violation based upon the following.

21. District identified Student's greatest areas of need in the February 2, 2006, triennial assessment in social communication, executive functioning and interpersonal relationships. The February 2, 2006, IEP established Student's present levels of performance, and instructional goals and objectives based upon the triennial assessment, which became the template for each subsequent IEP up through the May 5, 2008, IEP.

22. Student had three instructional goals. The first was in the area of social-emotional skills which required Student to be in a classroom setting to identify and share feelings in appropriate ways as measured by observation, achieving this with no more than one outburst/incident per week for the school year. The second was in the area of functional academics, which required Student in a classroom setting to finish class work on time as measured by observation and to complete assignments with no more than two-to-four prompts per task for the school year. Both goals were to be implemented by the general education and RSP teachers. The third was a communications goal, which required Student to demonstrate and recite good conversational rules, including eye contact, turn-taking, topic maintenance, interpreting non-verbal messages, and answering questions appropriately with no assistance at the rate of 90 percent for four weeks. This goal was implemented by the LAS specialist. The goals were repeated verbatim in the 2007 and 2008 IEPs with only slight modifications in the frequency and duration of prompts in the social-emotional and functional academic goals.

23. As to the May 5, 2008, IEP, the evidence establishes, with the exception of the communications goal in which Student achieved fifty percent of the goal, Student had not made measurable progress in his social/emotional and functional academic goals in the two-

year period of the inception of these goals. In addition, Student's academic struggles in mathematics, which had previously been an area of strength for him, prompted the IEP team to develop a pre-academic/academic goal in mathematics. The IEP also established that Student remained inconsistent in functional academics. Student had not met this goal. He still required frequent prompts to keep him on task and he remained inconsistent in finishing his class work. Student also had not met his goals and showed no progress in his social-emotional goals as he remained confused and unable to read social cues and facial expressions.

24. Dr. Stephens' criticism of District's failure to review Student's continuous lack of progress toward IEP goals and its failure to make appropriate revisions and adjustments to the IEP goals was well taken. A school district must provide a program that is reasonably calculated to provide more than a trivial or minimal level of progress. Furthermore, educational benefit in a particular program is measured by the degree to which Student is making progress on the goals set forth in the IEP. Here, Student continued to fail academically and socially each year and District failed to meet its obligation to determine why and take corrective action.

25. The evidence establishes that District failed to provide Student a FAPE in the May 5, 2008, IEP.

26. As to the October 23, 2008, IEP. This IEP was a skeletal document that contained no present levels of performance or goals and objectives as the primary purpose of the document was to discuss placement and services for Student who was enrolled at Village Glen for the 2008-2009 school year. Moreover the IEP was not finalized.

27. The procedural violation denied Student a FAPE because District's failure to address Student's repeated failure to make progress toward his IEP goals caused a deprivation of educational benefit to Student. (Findings of Fact 1 through 52; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27.)

*Issue 3C: Failing to provide designated instruction and services (DIS), in the area of social skills intervention, based upon peer-reviewed research*

28. Student contends that the May 5, 2008, and October 23, 2008, IEPs failed to offer social skills curriculum woven into the general education curriculum throughout the school day with a positive behavior support plan. District contends that the May 5, 2008, and October 23, 2008, IEPs provided social skills training which provided Student with a FAPE.

29. California law defines special education as instruction designed to meet the unique needs of individuals with exceptional needs coupled with related services as needed to enable the student to benefit fully from instruction. (Ed. Code, § 56031.) The term "related services" includes transportation and such developmental, corrective, and other supportive services as may be required to assist a child to benefit from special education. (20

U.S.C. § 1401(26); Ed. Code, § 56363, subd. (a).) In California “related services” are referred to as designated instruction and services (DIS). (Ed. Code, § 56031, subd. (b)(1).)

30. Title 34 Code of Federal Regulations, part 300.320(a)(4) provides that IEPs shall include a statement of the special education and related services and supplementary aids and services to be provided to the student, based on peer-reviewed research to the extent practicable. The United States Department of Education (ED) clarified that the service based upon the greatest body of research is not the service necessarily required for a child to receive a FAPE, or that a school district’s failure to provide services based on peer-reviewed research necessarily results in a denial of a FAPE. Further, the ED has explained that services need only be based upon peer-reviewed research to the extent possible, given the availability of peer-reviewed research. The ED also specifically declined to require all IEP team meetings to include a focused discussion on research-based methods or require public agencies to provide prior written notice when an IEP Team refused to provide documentation of research-based methods, believing such requirements were unnecessary and would be overly burdensome. (Analysis of Comments and Changes to 2006 IDEA Part B Regulations, 71 Fed. Reg. 46665 (August 14, 2006).)

31. *Rowley* established that, as long as a school district provides an appropriate education, the choice regarding the methodology to be used to implement the IEP is left up to the district’s discretion. (*Rowley, supra*, 458 U.S. at p. 208.) Subsequent case law has applied this holding to disputes regarding choice among methodologies for educating children with autism. (See, e.g., *Adams v. State of Oregon, supra*, 195 F.3d at p. 1149; *Pitchford v. Salem-Keizer Sch. Dist.* (D. Or. 2001) 155 F.Supp.2d 1213, 1230-32; *T.B. v. Warwick Sch. Comm.* (1st Cir. 2004) 361 F.3d 80, 84.) As the First Circuit Court of Appeal noted, the *Rowley* standard recognizes that courts are ill-equipped to second-guess reasonable choices that school districts have made among appropriate instructional methods. (*T.B. v. Warwick Sch. Comm., supra*, 361 F.3d at p. 84.)

32. The May 5, 2008, IEP offered LAS services with a social skills component implemented by the speech and language pathologist for 30 minutes per week in the LAS therapy room and additional LAS once per week for one hour. Behavior goals were incorporated into the social-emotional instructional goal. District did not have class-wide or district-wide social skills programs, but did have a library which it made available to teaching staff, counselors, and administrators as a resource to assist students requiring social skills services.

33. Student asserts the social skills services offered in the IEP do not adequately or appropriately meet his needs. Dr. Stephens and Dr. Wood testified extensively about the evidence-based program that was peer-reviewed and proven effective in other classroom settings such as the class-wide social skills curriculum with individualized instruction implemented at Village Glen. They opined that Student required a more comprehensive social skills training and intervention and positive behavior supports with a token economy system or reward system was required to meet Student’s social-emotional needs.

34. District chose a different method to deliver social skills services to Student. The law is clear that, as long as a school district provides an appropriate education, the choice regarding the methodology used to implement the IEP is left up to the district's discretion. However, District's choice of method was ineffective, as evidenced by Student's increasingly aggressive behaviors and his inability to engage in social interaction with his peers. Student's fourth grade general education teacher had previously reported to IEP team members that the social skills program and behavior contract was not working for Student and a more comprehensive or intensive service was required in order for Student to achieve educational benefit. Here, Student had severe social and emotional deficits, which impeded his ability to access his education. While District was not mandated to provide a peer-reviewed social skills program, District knew of the severity of Student's disabilities and did not provide Student with adequate or appropriate social skills services to meet his unique needs.

35. District also offered essentially the same level of social skills services as that in the May 2008, IEP, i.e., 50 minutes per week of LAS with social stories with a speech and language pathologist in the October 23, 2008, IEP that was previously proven inappropriate and failed to meet Student's unique social-emotional needs.

36. Student has proven that District's failure to provide a more comprehensive social skills program constituted a procedural violation. District's failure to provide more intensive social skills services caused deprivation of educational benefit to Student. (Findings of Fact 1 through 59; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, 15 through 27, and 29 through 36.)

*Issue 3D: Appropriate behavioral supports during unstructured time such as recess and lunch*

37. Student contends that District failed to provide appropriate behavioral supports in the May 5, 2008, and in the October 23, 2008, IEPs during unstructured time. District contends that Student was provided a FAPE in the May 5, 2008, IEP in that behavior supports were provided during unstructured time.

38. In developing the IEP, the IEP team shall consider the strengths of the child, the concerns of the parents for enhancing the child's education, the result of the most recent evaluation of the child, and the academic, developmental, and functional needs of the child. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(d)(3)(A); 34 C.F.R. § 300.346(a).) In the case of a child whose behavior impedes the child's own learning or other children's learning, the IEP team shall consider positive behavioral interventions and supports, and other strategies, to address the behavior. (20 U.S.C. 1414(d)(3)(B)(i); Ed. Code, §56341.1, subd.(b)(I).)

39. As of the date of the May 5, 2008, IEP, District had been providing behavioral aide. District assigned a shadow, or one-to-one aide, specifically to Student because of the escalating acts of aggression by him toward other students and his brother. The aide accompanied Student to recess and lunch regularly. District had provided supports through



the use of a shadow aide for the purpose of assisting Student in his social skills development, academics, and positive social interaction during unstructured time at recess and lunch. However, even with that level of support Student was not successful in the general education classroom or during unstructured time because of his severe social/emotional deficits, which District did not adequately address. The May 5, 2008, IEP however did not offer to continue the aide as part of the transition plan to middle school.

40. The October 23, 2008, IEP offered no behavioral aide during unstructured time at lunch and recess. District took no other steps to provide a behavior supports to Student. The failure to provide or continue the behavior support aide in the May 5, 2008, and the October 23, 2008, IEPs constituted a procedural violation which impeded Student's right to a FAPE. (Findings of Fact 1 through 52: Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27, 29 through 36, and 38 through 40.)

### *Issue 3E: Educational placement*

41. Student contends that the District's offer of the General Education class at EMS with RSP was inappropriate. District contends that it has offered an appropriate placement in the least restrictive environment.

42. The *Rowley* court determined that a student's IEP must be reasonably calculated to provide the student with some educational benefit, but that the IDEA does not require school districts to provide special education students with the best education available or to provide instruction or services that maximize a student's abilities. (*Id.* at pp. 198-200; *J.G., et al. v. Douglas County School District* (9th Cir. 2008) 552 F.3d 786 at p. 793.) The Court stated that school districts are required to provide only a "basic floor of opportunity" that consists of access to specialized instructional and related services which are individually designed to provide educational benefit to the student. (*Rowley, supra*, at p. 201.) As was stated in Legal Conclusion 12, an IEP is evaluated in light of information available to the IEP team at the time it was developed; it is not judged in hindsight. It must be evaluated in terms of what was objectively reasonable when the IEP was developed. (*Adams v. State of Oregon, supra*, 195 F.3d 1141, 1149.)

43. To determine whether a school district's program offered a student a FAPE, the focus must be on the adequacy of the district's proposed program. (*Gregory K. v. Longview School District, supra*, 811 F.2d 1314.) If the school district's program was designed to address the student's unique educational needs, was reasonably calculated to provide the student with some educational benefit, and comported with the student's IEP, then the school district provided a FAPE, even if the student's parents preferred another program and even if his parents' preferred program would have resulted in greater educational benefit. However, to meet the level of educational benefit contemplated by *Rowley* and the IDEA, the school district's program must result in more than minimal academic advancement. (*Amanda J. v. Clark County School Dist., et al., supra*, 267 F.3d at p.890.)

44. In resolving the question of whether a school district has offered a FAPE, the focus is on the adequacy of the school district's proposed program. (See *Gregory K. v. Longview School District* (9th Cir. 1987) 811 F.2d 1307, 1314.) A school district is not required to place a student in a program preferred by a parent, even if that program will result in greater educational benefit to the student. (*Ibid.*) For a school district's offer of special education services to a disabled pupil to constitute a FAPE under the IDEA, a school district's offer of educational services and/or placement must be designed to meet the student's unique needs, comport with the student's IEP, and be reasonably calculated to provide the pupil with some educational benefit in the least restrictive environment (LRE). (*Ibid.*; *Rowley*, 458 U.S. at 188-89.) Whether a student was denied a FAPE is determined by looking to what was reasonable at the time, not in hindsight. (*Adams v. State of Oregon* (9th Cir. 1999) 195 F.3d 1141, 1149, citing *Fuhrman v. East Hanover Bd. of Education* (3d Cir. 1993) 993 F.2d 1031, 1041.)

45. School districts are required under the IDEA to provide each special education student with a program in the LRE, with removal from the regular education environment occurring only when the nature or severity of the student's disabilities is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services could not be achieved satisfactorily. (20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(5)(A); Ed. Code, § 56031.) In determining the educational placement of a child with a disability, a school district must ensure that: 1) the placement decision is made by a group of persons, including the parents, and other persons knowledgeable about the child, the meaning of the evaluation data, and the placement options, and takes into account the requirement that children be educated in the LRE; 2) placement is determined annually, is based on the child's IEP and is as close as possible to the child's home; 3) unless the IEP specifies otherwise, the child attends the school that he or she would if non-disabled; 4) in selecting the LRE, consideration is given to any potential harmful effect on the child or on the quality of services that he or she needs; and 5) a child with a disability is not removed from education in age-appropriate regular classrooms solely because of needed modifications in the general education curriculum. (34 C.F.R. § 300.116. (2006).)

46. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has developed a four-part test to determine whether a student can be satisfactorily educated in a regular education environment. The Court has balanced the following factors: 1) "the educational benefits of placement full-time in a regular class;" 2) "the non-academic benefits of such placement;" 3) the effect [the student] had on the teacher and children in the regular class;" and 4) "the costs of mainstreaming [the student]." (*Sacramento City Unified School Dist. v. Rachel H.* (9th Cir. 1994) 14 F.3d 1398, 1404 (*Rachel H.*) [adopting factors identified in *Daniel R.R. v. State Board of Ed.* (5th Cir. 1989) 874 F.2d 1036, 1048-1050]; see also *Clyde K. v. Puyallup School Dist. No. 3* (9th Cir. 1994) 35 F.3d 1396, 1401-1402 [applying *Rachel H.* factors to determine that self-contained placement outside of a general education environment was the LRE for an aggressive and disruptive student with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and Tourette's Syndrome].)

47. If it is determined that a child cannot be educated in a general education environment, then the LRE analysis requires determining whether the child has been mainstreamed to the maximum extent that is appropriate in light of the continuum of program options. (*Daniel R.R. v. State Board of Ed.*, supra, 874 F.2d at p. 1050.) The continuum of program options includes, but is not limited to: regular education; resource specialist programs; designated instruction and services; special classes; non-public, non-sectarian schools; state special schools; specially designed instruction in settings other than classrooms; itinerant instruction in settings other than classrooms; and instruction using telecommunication instruction in the home or instructions in hospitals or institutions. (Ed. Code, § 56361.)

48. Here the offer of placement at EMS in the May 5, 2008, IEP did not offer Student an appropriate placement for a number of reasons. Student was struggling academically and socially at Rio San Gabriel, an elementary school about one-half the size of the proposed placement. From the end of the third through the fifth grades Student's academic performance rapidly deteriorated. Student was committing acts of aggression on students by kicking, hitting, punching, and fighting them and was disruptive in the classroom and on the campus during lunch and recess. Student had suicidal ideations that Father reported to the IEP team. Student perceived that he was regularly bullied, derided, and ostracized by the children at Rio San Gabriel. Student had severe social, emotional and pragmatic language deficits and was in need of a structured self-contained educational setting. The offer was not clear and complete because District offered to conduct a social skills assessment to determine Student's needs and whether Student required a more appropriate placement.

49. Additionally, Rio San Gabriel was a "feeder school" for EMS, which meant that the fifth graders at Rio San Gabriel would be attending EMS and Student would be subject to more conflict and confrontation with those children. Even with the provision of a shadow aide, Student was suspended several times in the fifth grade for his maladaptive behaviors in the classroom and out on the campus where he frequently acted aggressively toward other students.

50. Student needed to be placed in a self contained and structured environment. EMS did not afford the type of educational setting Student required. The SDC at EMS was not appropriate for Student and there were no other appropriate self-contained placements for Student within the District. The nature of Student's social skills and communications deficits and inability to transition were so severe that placement at EMS was not appropriate and could not meet Student's unique needs even with the most reasonable and substantial accommodation. The evidence establishes that the nature and severity of the student's disabilities was such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services could not be achieved satisfactorily. EMS was inappropriate because of the large student body, lack of RSPs and instruction, the lack of supports during unstructured time, and the lack of a structured social skills program to address Student's unique educational needs. Student required a more restrictive environment in order to receive educational benefit. EMS did not currently have the SDC program required to meet his needs.

51. The May 5, 2008, IEP offer of placement in a general education class with RSP, re-offered in the October 23, 2008, IEP was not appropriate and denied Student a FAPE. Student had severe social, emotional and pragmatic language deficits and was in need of a structured self-contained educational setting. Student met the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that District's offer of placement did not provide Student a FAPE. (Findings of Fact 1 through 74; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27, 29 through 36, and 38 through 40, and 42 through 51.)

*Issue 4: The triennial assessment*

52. Student contends that District failed to conduct an assessment within three years of the last triennial assessment dated February 2, 2006. Student contends further that his triennial assessment did not occur until February 2010, and that District's failure to timely assess Student impeded Student's right to a FAPE. District contends that the delay of the assessment was caused by Parent's failure to cooperate by not timely signing an assessment plan.

53. The decision of a due process hearing officer shall be made on substantive grounds based on a determination of whether the child received a FAPE. (20 U.S.C. § 1415 (f)(3)(E); Ed. Code, § 56505, subd. (f)(1).) In matters alleging a procedural violation, a due process hearing officer may find that a child did not receive a FAPE only if the procedural violation did any of the following: impeded the right of the child to a FAPE; significantly impeded the opportunity of the parents to participate in the decision-making process regarding the provision of a free appropriate public education to the child of the parents; or caused a deprivation of educational benefits. (20 U.S.C. § 1415 (f)(3)(E); Ed. Code, § 56505, subd. (f)(2); see also *W.G. v. Board of Trustees of Target Range Sch. Dist. No. 23* (9th Cir. 1992) 960 F.2d 1479, 1483-1484.) Recent Ninth Circuit cases have confirmed that not all procedural violations deny the child a FAPE. (*Park v. Anaheim Union High School Dist.* (9th Cir. 2006) 464 F.3d 1025, 1033, fn. 3; *Ford v. Long Beach Unified Sch. Dist.* (9th Cir. 2002) 291 F.3d 1086, 1089.)

54. The IDEA provides for periodic reevaluations to be conducted not more frequently than once a year unless the parents and District agree otherwise, but at least once every three years unless the parent and District agree that a reevaluation is not necessary. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(a)(2)(B); Ed. Code, § 56381, subd. (a)(2).) A reassessment may also be performed if warranted by the child's educational or related service needs. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(a)(2)(A)(i); Ed. Code, § 56381, subd. (a)(1).) Reassessments require parental consent. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(c)(3); Ed. Code, § 56381, subd. (f)(1).)

55. In order to start the process of obtaining parental consent for a reassessment, the school district must provide proper notice to the student and his/her parents. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(b)(1); 20 U.S.C. § 1415(b)(3) & (c)(1); Ed. Code, §§ 56321, subd. (a), 56381, subd. (a).) The notice consists of the proposed assessment plan and a copy of parental procedural rights under IDEA and companion state law, (U.S.C. §§ 1414(b)(1), 1415(c)(1); Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (a).) The assessment plan must: appear in a language easily understood by the

public and the native language of the student; explain the assessments that district proposes to conduct; and provide that the district will not implement an individualized education program without the consent of the parent. (Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (b)(1)-(4).)

56. The district must give the parents the proposed assessment plan within 15 days of the referral for assessment. (Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (a).) The parents have 15 days after receipt of the assessment plan to respond. (Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (c).) An IEP meeting must be held within 60 days of the receipt of parental consent to the assessment plan, not counting days between the student's school sessions and vacations in excess of five school days. (Ed. Code, § 56043, subds. (b), (c) & (f)(1).) Within 30 days of a determination that the student is eligible for special services, the school district must hold a meeting to develop the student's initial IEP. (Ed. Code, § 56344, subd. (a).), 34 C.F.R. § 300.343(b)(2) (1999).)12

57. If parents do not consent to a reassessment plan, the District may conduct the reassessment by showing at a due process hearing that it needs to reassess the student and it is lawfully entitled to do so. (20 U.S.C. § 1414(c)(3); 34 C.F.R. § 300.300(a)(3)(i), (c)(ii)(2006); Ed. Code, §§ 56381, subd. (f)(3), 56501, subd. (a)(3).) Parents who want their children to receive special education services must allow reassessment by the district, and cannot force the district to rely solely on an independent evaluation. (*Johnson v. Duneland Sch. Corp.* (7th Cir.1996) 92 F.3d 554, 558; *Andress v. Cleveland Indep. Sch. Dist.* (5th Cir.1995) 64 F.3d 176, 178-79; *Gregory K. v. Longview Sch. Dist.* (9th Cir. 1987) 811 F.2d 1307, 1315; *Dubois v. Conn. State Bd. of Ed.* (2d Cir.1984) 727 F.2d 44, 48.) A school district has the right to a triennial evaluation by an assessor of its choice. (*M.T.V. v. DeKalb County Sch. Dist.* (11th Cir. 2007) 446 F.3d 1153, 1160).)

58. The failure to perform an assessment when it is warranted may constitute a procedural denial of a FAPE. (*Park v. Anaheim Union High School Dist.*, (9th Cir. 2006) 464 F.3d 1025 at 1032.)

59. Each public agency must obtain informed parental consent prior to conducting any reevaluation of a child with a disability. If the parent refuses to consent to the reevaluation, the public may, but is not required to, pursue the reevaluation by using the consent override procedures in this section. (34 C.F.R. § 300.300(c)(i) and (c)(ii).) The informed parental consent need not be obtained if the public agency can demonstrate that it made reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and the child's parents have failed to respond. (34 C.F.R. § 300.300(c)(2)(i) and (c)(2)(ii).) To meet the reasonable efforts requirement, the public agency must document attempts to obtain parental consent including details of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls; copies of correspondence sent to parents and any responses received; and detailed records of visits made to parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits. (34 C.F.R. §§ 300.300(c)(5) and 300.322(d).)

60. District continued to generally offer Student placement within the District. District convened an IEP team meeting on June 2, 2009, for the purpose of discussing the need to conduct a triennial assessment. The IEP noted that the last triennial was held on

February 2, 2006, and that the next triennial date was February 2, 2009. Parents attended the IEP team meeting in June 2009, and District provided an assessment plan to Parents for an upcoming triennial review. By this date the triennial assessment was late but Student was attending Village Glen. However, District had an obligation to make reasonable efforts to obtain Parents' consent to the triennial in June 2009. District made no effort follow up with Parents and did not discover that Parents had not signed and returned the assessment plan until after the start of the fall semester for the 2009-2010 school year. District provided another assessment plan to Parents. The reissued assessment plan dated September 8, 2009, was not signed and returned by Parents until September 22, 2009. .

61. The law provides for periodic reevaluations to be conducted not more frequently than once a year, unless the parents and District agree otherwise, but at least once every three years unless the parent and District agree that a reevaluation is not necessary. The triennial was necessary as District continued to offer placement to Student and required current information of Student's needs to make an appropriate placement. As a matter of law the triennial assessment was due by February 2, 2009. The assessment was not completed until approximately 11 months after it was due. Additionally the assessment report was not issued until February 10, 2010. The assessment was untimely.

62. The triennial assessments were being offered to obtain current data on Student with respect to his needs and to make an offer of placement and services to meet those needs. District's failure to timely conduct the assessment constituted a procedural violation. Here, the procedural violation rose to the level of a denial of FAPE because it significantly impeded Parents' opportunity to participate in the decision-making process because it deprived Parents of information they should have had in order to understand Student's unique needs and to effectively participate in an IEP meeting.

63. Student has proven by a preponderance of the evidence that he was denied a FAPE because District's did not timely conduct triennial assessments. (Findings of Fact 1, 8 through 11, and 63 through 73; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27, 29 through 36, and 38 through 40, 42 through 51, and 53 through 63.)

#### *Issue 5: The behavior assessment*

64. Student contends District denied a FAPE because it failed to conduct the Vista behavioral assessment. District contends the assessment was not conducted because Student failed to cooperate in the scheduling of the assessment.

65. The district must give the parents the proposed assessment plan within 15 days of the referral for assessment. (Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (a).) The parents have 15 days after receipt of the assessment plan to respond. (Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (c).) An IEP meeting must be held within 60 days of the receipt of parental consent to the assessment plan, not counting days between the student's school sessions and vacations in excess of five schooldays. (Ed. Code, § 56043, subds. (b), (c) & (f)(1).) Within 30 days of a determination that the student is eligible for special services, the school district must hold a meeting to

develop the student's initial IEP. (Ed. Code, § 56344, subd. (a).), 34 C.F.R. § 300.343(b)(2) (1999).)12

66. Each public agency must obtain informed parental consent prior to conducting any reevaluation of a child with a disability. If the parent refuses to consent to the reevaluation, the public may, but is not required to, pursue the reevaluation by using the consent override procedures in this section. (34 C.F.R. § 300.300(c)(i) and (c)(ii).) The informed parental consent need not be obtained if the public agency can demonstrate that it made reasonable efforts to obtain such consent; and the child's parents have failed to respond. (34 C.F.R. § 300.300(c)(2)(i) and (c)(2)(ii).) To meet the reasonable efforts requirement the public agency must document attempts to obtain parental consent including details of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls; copies of correspondence sent to parents and any responses received; and detailed records of visits made to parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits. (34 C.F.R. §§ 300.300(c)(5) and 300.322(d).)

67. District did not make further effort to ensure that Vista scheduled and conducted a Behavior assessment. District is obligated by law to make reasonable efforts to obtain parental consent to an assessment but is not required to pursue the reevaluation by using the consent override procedures provided by law. Here, District proposed the behavior assessment in the May 5, 2008, IEP in order to obtain current information regarding Student's behavioral and social skills needs, which was critical to providing Student with the appropriate placement and services. District did not prepare an assessment plan but rather sought Parents' authorization for release of records to be provided to Vista. District's rationale was that by doing so receipt of the records would enable Vista to prepare an assessment plan and proceed with an assessment. District Parents did not provide an authorization. District next prepared an assessment plan in connection with the triennial assessment in which District included the behavior assessment by Vista as an additional assessment. Parents ultimately consented to the assessment on September 21, 2009, and submitted the assessment plan to District on September 22, 2009. Vista attempted to schedule the assessment with Parent to no avail. District did not make an inquiry by contacting parents or Vista concerning the status or progress of the behavior assessment until January 2010, when Parent brought to Ms. Thompson's attention that the Vista assessment had not taken place. Even after District was made aware, District took no further action to attempt to obtain parental consent to schedule the assessment, made no telephone calls to Parents concerning scheduling the assessment, nor did District direct correspondence to Parents concerning the need for Parents and Vista to schedule the assessment. District remained obligated to insure the assessment was conducted or to otherwise complete the assessment. District failed to meet its obligation.

68. District failed to make any reasonable efforts to obtain to ensure that a behavior assessment was conducted. The failure to conduct the behavior assessment constitutes a procedural violation which impeded Parents' right to participate in the decision making process because it deprived Parents of information they should have had in order to understand Student's unique needs and to effectively participate in an IEP meeting.

Student has met his burden of proof that District denied a FAPE. (Findings of Fact 1, 8 through 11, and 63 through 73; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27, 29 through 36, and 38 through 40, 42 through 51, 53 through 63, and 65 through 68.)

*Issue 6: Failure to timely complete assessments and timely convene an IEP team meeting within 60 days of parents' consent to the assessment plan*

69. Student contends that District failed to convene an IEP meeting within sixty days of Parents' consent to the assessment plan on September 22, 2009. District contends that the IEP meeting was delayed and not timely held because of Parent's scheduling requests.

70. The district must give the parents the proposed assessment plan within 15 days of the referral for assessment. (Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (a).) The parents have 15 days after receipt of the assessment plan to respond. (Ed. Code, § 56321, subd. (c).) An IEP meeting must be held within 60 days of the receipt of parental consent to the assessment plan, not counting days between the student's school sessions and vacations in excess of five schooldays. (Ed. Code, § 56043, subds. (b), (c) & (f)(1).) Within 30 days of a determination that the student is eligible for special services, the school district must hold a meeting to develop the student's initial IEP. (Ed. Code, § 56344, subd. (a).), 34 C.F.R. § 300.343(b)(2) (1999).)

71. The assessment plan was executed by Mother on September 21, 2009, and sent by facsimile to Ms. Thompson on September 22, 2009. The assessments should have been completed no later than late November or early December 2009. The IEP was not held until June 2010, some nine months after the assessment plan was signed. According to Ms. Thompson the delay was caused in part by District's agreement to accommodate Parents' and Student's schedules. The evidence establishes that even with the accommodation provided to Parents, the assessments were completed in early December and an IEP should have been convened in December 2009. Ms. Thompson's testimony that the assessment was complete in December is further proof that the IEP could have been timely convened. Instead the triennial assessment report was not issued until February 9, 2010, and an IEP was not convened until June 2010. Ms. Thompson's further explanation is that the IEP was delayed because of District's desire to include the Vista assessment. District provided no plausible explanation for the delay. District was obligated to complete the triennial assessment and convene an IEP within 60 days of Parents' consent to the assessment. The IEP meeting did not take place until nine months after the assessment plan was signed and was untimely.

72. District's failure to timely conduct the triennial assessment and convene an IEP team meeting constitutes a procedural violation because failure to do so significantly impeded Parent's opportunity to participate in the decision-making process of making because it deprived Parents of information they should have had in order to understand Student's unique needs and to effectively participate in an IEP meeting. (Findings of Fact 1, 8 through 11, and 63 through 73; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27,



29 through 36, and 38 through 40, 42 through 51, 53 through 63, 65 through 68, and 65 through 72.)

*Issue 7 A-B: Offer of placement and services in the June 2, 2009, annual IEP*

73. Student contends that District denied a FAPE when it failed to make an appropriate offer of placement and services in the June 2, 2009, IEP. District contends it provided Student an offer of FAPE.

74. To determine whether a school district's program offered a student a FAPE, the focus must be on the adequacy of the district's proposed program. (*Gregory K. v. Longview School District, supra*, 811 F.2d 1314.) If the school district's program was designed to address the student's unique educational needs, was reasonably calculated to provide the student with some educational benefit, and comported with the student's IEP, then the school district provided a FAPE, even if the student's parents preferred another program and even if his parents' preferred program would have resulted in greater educational benefit. However, to meet the level of educational benefit contemplated by *Rowley* and the IDEA, the school district's program must result in more than minimal academic advancement. (*Amanda J. v. Clark County School Dist., et al., supra*, 267 F.3d at p.890.)

75. School districts are also required to provide each special education student with a program in the LRE, with removal from the regular education environment occurring only when the nature or severity of the student's disabilities is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. (20 U.S.C. § 1412 (a)(5)(A); Ed. Code, § 56031.) A placement must foster maximum interaction between disabled students and their nondisabled peers "in a manner that is appropriate to the needs of both." (Ed. Code, § 56031.)

76. Neither the May 5, 2008, IEP nor the October 23, 2008, IEP provided Student a FAPE. At the time of the June 2, 2009, IEP, District had not yet offered Student an appropriate placement but offered to hold an IEP meeting to discuss results of the assessments once they were completed, and offer placement and services at that time. The triennial assessment was untimely and the behavior assessment was never conducted.

77. Accordingly Student has met his burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that District failed to make an offer of an appropriate placement in the June 2, 2009, IEP, and therefore failed to provide him a FAPE. (Findings of Fact 1, 8 through 11, and 63 through 73; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27, 29 through 36, and 38 through 40, 42 through 51, 53 through 63, 65 through 68, 65 through 72, and 74 through 77.)

## *Remedies*

78. Student seeks reimbursement for: (1) Tuition at Village Glen for 2008-2009 school year in the amount of \$27,000 and \$ 23,861.50 for the 2009-2010 school year (2) Travel Costs to and from Village Glen, and (3) Self-funded therapies in the amount of \$25,000. The District contends that it provided Student a FAPE in the May 5, 2008, October 23, 2008, and June 2, 2009, IEPs. District further contends that Student is not entitled to reimbursement for unilateral placement at Village Glen or that reimbursement should be allowed at a reduced amount because of Parents' unreasonable conduct in failing to consent to the triennial assessment plan in June 2009, and failing to cooperate in scheduling the behavior assessment.

79. A parent may be entitled to reimbursement for placing a student in a private school without the agreement of the local school district if the parents prove at a due process hearing that: 1) the district had not made a FAPE available to the student prior to the placement; and 2) that the private school placement is appropriate. (20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(10)(C)(ii); 34 C.F.R. § 300.148(c); see also *School Committee of Burlington v. Department of Ed.* (1985) 471 U.S. 359, 369 [105 S. Ct. 1996, 85 L. Ed. 2d 385] [reimbursement for unilateral placement may be awarded under the IDEA where the district's proposed placement does not provide a FAPE].) The private school placement need not meet the state standards that apply to public agencies in order to be appropriate. (34 C.F.R. § 300.148(c); *Florence County School Dist. Four v. Carter* (1993) 510 U.S. 7, 14 [126 L.Ed.2d 284, 114 S.Ct. 361] [despite lacking state-credentialed instructors and not holding IEP team meetings, unilateral placement was found to be reimbursable where the unilateral placement had substantially complied with the IDEA by conducting quarterly evaluations of the student, having a plan that permitted the student to progress from grade to grade and where expert testimony showed that the student had made substantial progress].)

80. Reimbursement may be denied or reduced if at least ten days prior to the private school enrollment the parents fail to give written notice to the district about their concerns, their intention to reject the district's placement and their intention to enroll the student in a private school at public expense. (20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(10)(C)(iii)(I)(bb); 34 C.F.R. § 300.148(d)(1).) Reimbursement must not be denied on this basis if the parents had not been provided notice of the notice requirement or compliance with the notice requirement "would likely result in physical harm to the child." (20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(10)(C)(iv)(I)(bb) & (cc); 34 C.F.R. § 300.148(e)(1)(ii) & (iii).) The cost of reimbursement, may, in the discretion of the ALJ, not be reduced for failure to provide the required notice if compliance with the notice requirement "would likely result in serious emotional harm to the child." (20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(10)(C)(iv)(II)(bb); 34 C.F.R. § 300.148(e)(1).) Reimbursement may also be denied based on a finding that the actions of parents were unreasonable. (20 U.S.C. § 1412(a)(10)(C)(iii)(III); 34 C.F.R. §

300.148(d)(3).) For example, in *Patricia P. ex rel Jacob P. v. Board of Education* (7th Cir. 2000) 203 F.3d 462, 469, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals held that parents who did not allow a school district a reasonable opportunity to evaluate a child following a parental unilateral placement “forfeit[ed] their claim for reimbursement.” In *Patricia P.* reimbursement was denied where the parents had enrolled the child in a private school in another state and at most offered to allow an evaluation by district personnel if the district personnel traveled to the out-of-state placement. (*Ibid.*)

81. As set forth above, the May 5, 2008 IEP did not offer Student an appropriate placement and denied him a FAPE.

82. In contrast the educational program at Village Glen was designed to provide a highly structured learning environment for students in grades K-12 with social and communication deficits that impede the student’s ability to access their education. Approximately 85 percent of the students are on the autism spectrum. Village Glen contracts with various school districts to provide special education services for district-placed students. Village Glen has a therapeutic component and academic component which includes a program for gifted children like Student, as well as a functional vocational component. Some students attend college after graduation and some students are enrolled concurrently in college while in their senior year. The campus is small and self-contained. The school has approximately 300 students. The classes have no more than 18 students with a high adult-to-student ratio. All staff is trained in social skills intervention and social skills are taught in the classroom throughout the day. The school promotes all the normal activities on a general education campus. Since his enrollment at Village Glen, Student has become fully engaged in his educational program, is participating fully in his classes, and has improved academically as he is getting “A” and “B” grades. He has also improved in his social interaction and communication with other students. Student met his burden of proof that Village Glen is an appropriate placement. Parents are entitled to reimbursement of tuition expenses incurred for the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 school years.

83. Parents also timely provided a 10-day letter to District in July 2008, which notified District of their intention to unilaterally place Student at Village Glen and have met the notice requirement. Further District’s assertion that Parents acted unreasonably in failing to sign District’s assessment plan and failing to cooperate in the behavior assessment is not supported by the evidence. District staff consistently described Parents as cooperative and responsive to District’s requests, and a reduction in reimbursement is not warranted on this ground.

84. Parents have requested reimbursement for tuition, transportation and counseling for expenses incurred due to Student’s placement at Village Glen. Parents presented a bill for tuition for the 2008-2009 school year in the amount of \$30,040 and \$28,861.50 for the 2009-2010 school year. Ms. Pries testified that Parents paid the amounts stated on the billing statements for both school years. However, based upon a review of the billing statements and attached canceled checks Parents have only provided documentation showing they paid \$16,670.50 for the 2008-2009 school year and \$ 34,126.62 for the 2009-2010 school year. Parents are entitled to an award of \$50,797.12 for tuition expenses

incurred at Village Glen from September 2008, to June 2009, and September 2009, to June 2010.

85. Regarding the request for mileage reimbursement for round trip transportation from home to school, while evidence of the mileage was present Parents did not provide the number of days of roundtrip transportation. This information was provided for the first time in Student's written closing argument and is not evidence upon which a finding and award can be made. Parents are therefore not entitled to a mileage awarded.

86. In addition, no documentary evidence was presented to support an award of \$25,000 in counseling fees purportedly incurred for counseling services provided to Student by Dr. Narashimhan. Accordingly, no counseling fees are awarded. (Findings of Fact 1, 8 through 11, and 63 through 73; Conclusions of Law 1 and 7 through 12, and 15 through 27, 29 through 36, and 38 through 40, 42 through 51, 53 through 63, 65 through 68, 65 through 72, 74 through 77, and 79 through 86.)

#### ORDER

1. District is ordered to reimburse tuition in the amount of \$ \$50, 797.12
2. All other requests for relief are denied.

#### PREVAILING PARTY

Education Code section 56507, subdivision (d), requires that this Decision indicate the extent to which each party prevailed on each issue heard and decided in this due process matter. Student prevailed on issues 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, 4, 5, 6, and 7 A and B, and District prevailed on issues 1 and 2 heard and decided in this matter.

#### RIGHT TO APPEAL THIS DECISION

This is a final administrative decision, and all parties are bound by it. Pursuant to Education Code section 56506, subdivision (k), any party may appeal this Decision to a court of competent jurisdiction within ninety (90) days of receipt.

Dated: September 20, 2010

\_\_\_\_\_  
/s/  
STELLA L. OWENS-MURRELL  
Administrative Law Judge  
Office of Administrative Hearings